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British Raid Helgoland; Utility Fined $175,000; Navy Annex Pact Ratified

The World's Day—May 14, 1941

Air and Sea: British Raid Helgoland, Nazi Base

British raids on Helgoland, German North Sea island, were announced in London and in Berlin. Other RAF raids were made along the Nazi-held Channel coast.

A lull in Nazi raids on England continued with only a few bombs falling on the coast, British reports said.

The Salvation Army in London announced that its British headquarters had been destroyed by bombs in a recent raid.

Germany claimed that its bombers sank three merchant ships totaling 14,000 tons.

National: Missouri Utility Fined $175,000

St. Charles, Mo. (AP)—The charter of Union Electric Company of Missouri, $250,000,000 tri-state utility, was declared forfeited and the Company was fined $175,000 today by Circuit Judge Edgar B. Woolfolk for violation of the State Corrupt Practices Act. If the fine is paid within 120 days, there will be a stay of execution as to the ouster, the Judge said.

Detroit (AP)—Former Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea and Former Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox, convicted of conspiracy to protect vice and gambling in Wayne County while they were in office, were sentenced today to 4½ to 5 years in prison and fined $2,000 each. There are 12 cases yet to go to trial in the so-called "County Graft" conspiracy. More than 250 defendants are under indictment.

The Navy Recruiting Bureau at New York announced that men eligible for conscripted service would be accepted as volunteers in the Naval Reserve for active duty which would be terminated "as soon as possible after the emergency is over."

Intercoastal shipping operators meeting with Maritime Commission officials at New York said that they would turn over approximately 20 ships to the Government within the next 30 days and 20 more by mid-July to rush supplies to Egypt along the recently reopened Red Sea route.

In a letter made public at New York today, President Roosevelt indicated his approval of the relief campaign now being conducted by the American Labor Committee to aid British labor.

New England: Navy Annex Workers Return

Striking building and construction workers at the South Boston Navy Yard Annex ratified settlement terms and returned to work. [Page 13.]

Trustees of the New Haven Railroad asked State permission to abandon 44 miles of track on Cape Cod. [Page 13.]

A draftee was arrested in Rhode Island when he "walked out" on a physical examination involving a hypodermic needle. [Page 13.]

A Massachusetts House committee was reported to have agreed upon a $65 old-age pension minimum for married couples. [Page 15. Details of other legislative news: Page 13.]

In Africa: British Repel Axis Near Salum

Axis troops at Salum, Egyptian town just over the Libyan border have been thrown back after a 40-mile thrust eastward from the town, the British at Cairo announced. At Tobruk, besieged Libyan town where the British are still holding, the British announced that limited offensive action had been carried out.

Berlin's version of the North Africa campaign said Axis troops had pushed their lines 45 miles east of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, using Salum as a base.

Free French officers and airmen numbering 180 in all have arrived in French Equatorial Africa from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, it was announced in British Guiana.

Americas: 'South America Between Two Worlds'

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The ninth of a series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's Pan American specialist shows that South Americans may have been spared from wave on wave of invading bombers, but ideological bombshells have burst constantly in their midst. [Page 3.]

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Government circles said May 13 that Former Finance Minister Federico Pinedo will leave for New York and Washington by airplane next Monday on a secret official mission.

England: Eden Warns Japan on Rights in China

Foreign Secretary Eden bluntly warned Japan today that British economic restrictions against it would not be eased unless Japan recognizes British rights in China.

Discussing British-Japanese relations, Mr. Eden said that Britain would continue to do what it could to help China maintain its independence.

On Iraq, Mr. Eden said that British forces there were being reinforced swiftly, but that Britain had no intention of threatening Iraq's independence.

The "affaire Hess" today assumed major proportions as a propaganda battle between Germany and Britain. [Page 1.]

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth gazed in silence today at the fire-blackened ruins and rubble on the same spot in Westminster Abbey where they were crowned four years ago.

In Washington: June 14 Designated Flag Day

A round-up, on treason charges, of all Communist labor leaders "fomenting discord in the ranks of labor" was urged by Representative Thomas (R) of New Jersey in a telegram to the President.

The Senate completed Congressional action on the measure to increase Government loans to boost prices of five major crops. [Financial Page.]

Middle East: Situation in Iraq Reported Quiet

Fighting in Iraq had quieted down, according to an authoritative British source, which said the military situation there was peaceable with no fresh outbreak of fighting.

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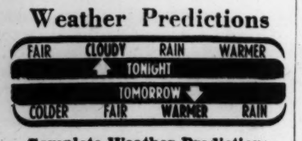

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Antiques

Carl Greenleaf Beede today begins a substantial enlargement of his authoritative writing in the field of antiques in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. On Page 2 of this issue, and each Wednesday hereafter, Mr. Beede will publish material of particular and timely interest to New England antiquarians, in addition to his regular contribution on subjects of international scope.

Gasoline Price Probe Ordered

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., May 14

Gov. Robert A. Hurley today asked his recently appointed State Defense Council to investigate the increase in the price of gasoline.

He said this week's one-cent boost had brought the price to 5 cents a gallon more than a year ago. [A similar inquiry is under way in Massachusetts.]

Defense Aids Building Boom In Bay State

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries today reported that a building boom of major proportions had struck the Bay State last month with applications for building permits skyrocketing to $8,160,072, or 81 per cent better than the corresponding month of 1940.

For the fourth straight month this year, the Department announced that building figures were ahead of last year's for the individual four-week periods, all types of construction showing marked gains with apartment house building considerably on the upswing. Home developments were reported booming at unprecedented rates in out-of-town suburban communities.

Defense industries humming in Quincy, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, and other industrial districts were building homes for an influx of skilled workers. Included in the aggregate figures for April was a new Federal housing project of 18 units to house 324 families at a cost of $1,227,000.

With the help of the Federal project, the construction of 11 new apartment houses in Brookline, eight new apartment dwellings in Boston, and an 11-unit housing project in Quincy by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, residential expenditures for April soared in the State to $4,718,980 or 57 per cent more than last year's April.

All this activity added up to a composite expenditure for the first four months of 1941 of $24,268,424 for all types of building, residential and industrial, compared with something over $16,000,000 for the first four months of 1940.

Residential construction alone for the same four months totaled $11,083,987, against $9,476,485 for last year.

The Federal Government's FHA program of modernization and repairing stimulated expenditures in this branch of construction by a million dollars more than last year's $4,000,000 or so.

Leading the building parade by virtue of its new Federal housing project, Cambridge entered applications in April for $1,239,000 worth of new buildings. Brookline with its heavy upswing in apartment house construction came next with a total expenditure of $620,900. Here there were 11 apartments included in a total of 38 new buildings.

Worcester, with 65 new buildings, was third in order with an expenditure of $373,925, and the only other city spending more than $300,000 was Boston.

National defense and the growing number of wage earners in Greater Boston was given in Brookline as the reason for the stimulus to apartment house building which had experienced an almost total eclipse for the previous decade, not only in Brookline but in all of Greater Boston.

U. S. Speeding Red Sea Ships Despite Threat

Capital officials ignore Berlin warning that vessels in that area will be sunk.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—German threats against shipping entering the Red Sea are being met with a full determination on the part of the Administration to speed all possible aid to Britain's Near Eastern forces.

Not only are the White House and the Maritime Commission refusing to be deterred by Berlin's declaration that the Red Sea is considered to be in the war zone, but plans for establishing a regular freight service between this country and that part of the world are being accelerated.

At the same time, steps are being taken to provide Britain with the utmost number of heavy American bombers with which to carry the war directly to Germany's industrial establishment.

The Office of Production Management is reported to have given the heavy, long-range bombers and their engines a priority rating second only to that given to machine tools. This means that the four-engined bombing craft is considered to be the single most important piece of military equipment in production.

Dempsey Cites Stand

American reaction to Berlin's warning that "war actions of German armed forces may also be expected in the Red Sea in the future," was given by John J. Dempsey, member of the Maritime Commission, when he said that it was the President of the United States, not Berlin, who determined what was or was not a war zone.

"We will pay no attention to what Germany says and will do what the President says," Mr. Dempsey is quoted as saying.

In quarters close to the Commission, it was stated that Mr. Dempsey seemed to be expressing the opinion of other Commission members and that their opinion naturally reflected that held in the White House.

It was further pointed out that, since Germany previously had warned that any ships carrying goods to Britain would be sunk, the latest Berlin statement could not change a situation already known to the United States and one which had been taken fully into account when the decision was made to ship war goods from this country to the Red Sea in American ships.

Aimed at America

Although the United States was not specifically mentioned in the German war zone statement, there is no doubt here that it was directed principally at this country since only last week the Commission disclosed that a fleet of 26 to 28 freighters was being assembled to ply between America and the Red Sea.

Since the main British handicap in North Africa, Asia Minor, and the Balkans has stemmed from a lack of equipment, this new supply route is expected to be of para-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Nazis proclaim northern part of Red Sea a war zone: Page 4.

Flight of Hess Aids British In New Battle of Propaganda; How United Is German Nation?

Wide World

London Today—A Section Untouched by War

This is Regent Street Quadrant as it appeared May 7—untouched and unscarred by the fury of repeated Nazi air raids on the British capital. And the poundings of the last week also have failed to break even a window in this area.

Deputy Führer's action held to explode myth of blind confidence in Hitler.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The incredible turncoat flight of Rudolf Hess was swiftly turned into an intense battle of propaganda today.

As Germany came out with a revised explanation of the Number 3 Nazi's "English journey," the British Broadcasting Company turned on 10 radiocasts a day, directed to the Reich.

Little credence was given here to the new Berlin version that private papers had been "discovered" which showed that Herr Hess took off on a peace mission of his own conception. This explanation was a bit too sudden in view of yesterday's contention that Herr Hess had been suffering from hallucinations.

Disruption in Germany

Instead, the Hess flight from Augsburg to Scotland is being interpreted here as the first serious sign of disruption in Germany. The value of his capture as a propaganda weapon for strengthening the resistance to Nazi aggression in the rest of Europe is emphasized. But despite all the theories advanced, the public still awaits an authoritative and satisfactory explanation of why Reichsführer Hitler's party comrade fled from Germany.

The German disclosure that Herr Hess was dabbling in hypnotism and astrology is significant, particularly since it is the first German official reference to tendencies long whispered regarding Herr Hitler and his innermost circle.

For example it recalls the story of "Hanussen," the astrologer, who achieved notoriety through the alleged prediction of Herr Hitler's accession to power in 1933, but who later met a mysterious end.

The timing of certain Hitler actions in the past eight years also have been attributed by many serious minded Germans to his consultation with the stars.

Like Hitler, Like Hess

And knowing Herr Hitler's strange emotional make-up and the close intimacy between the Führer and his deputy for more than two decades many Germans certainly will not be slow to conclude that if Herr Hess is thus affected, so is his chief.

Some superstitious beliefs have undoubtedly controlled one section of the Nazi hierarchy for a long period. It is most probable also that Dr Joseph Goebbels, who is too cynical and clever to touch such things, is now maliciously pleased to expose a former Party comrade with whom he never had any real sympathy and who was a powerful rival because of his ascendancy with Herr Hitler.

What Will He Say?

But the British today are less interested in these things than in the simple question:

"What will Hess tell?"

Moved from the Glasgow hospital where he was first taken, Herr Hess is now being guarded in an undisclosed location. Intelligence officers have talked with him. And there are reports that Prime Minister Winston Churchill may also interview him.

The British Broadcasting Com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British Fliers to Train at U. S. Fields; RAF Bases Sufficient for Big Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The United States and Canada are perfecting plans to take over the entire Royal Air Force training program, thereby freeing British airfields and airmen for a more intensive aerial effort against Germany, it has been learned.

This plan, whose existence was confirmed yesterday, will have a two-fold effect, officials here believe. First, it will relieve the RAF of the necessity of dividing its efforts between fighting and training. Second, it will release a large number of British airdromes and fields for the use of fighting, rather than training, planes.

American aviation officials hold that the plan, far from hindering America's own pilot-training program, will benefit it, since the United States will be able to view the methods adopted by Britain after more than 20 months of actual warfare. There will be no crowding of facilities, since it is understood that the British will have their own separate training centers here.

It is pointed out that the plan would not have been feasible six months or a year ago since the United States was not then producing enough training planes for its own program. The last four months, however, have shown an almost phenomenal increase in the rate of training plane production. The Office of Production Management has already announced that this country is out of the aeronautical woods so far as training plane production goes, so it is not thought likely that any insuperable difficulty will be found in supplying the British centers with all the planes needed.

During the first year, the United States will train at least 3,000 new RAF pilots, while Canada will continue with its efforts to expand its part in the British Commonwealth Air Training Program, it is said. It is presumed that the pilots will undergo a regulation 20-week course and that a number of them will come to this country from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

This program is seen as dovetailing admirably with the present Anglo-American plan of winning the war. This plan contemplates using the United States as an immense factory for all types of military material, but particularly aircraft, and Britain as the base from which this material is hurled in overwhelming force against German cities, factories, supply routes and resource depots.

At the same time, it was learned authoritatively here that plans are afoot to expand greatly the program for flying the giant bombers to Britain. The advance setup has been worked out in anticipation of the day when the United States finally turns out these big ships on a mass production basis.

It is understood that the flight organization will be a civilian affair, but that technical adivce will be given by experienced RAF pilots.

RAF Best at Night, Morrison Reports

By the Associated Press

London, May 14

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told a luncheon audience today "those who know best think that in night interception we are rather more than a shade ahead of the enemy."

Mr. Morrison said a "steady, consistent rise in the curve of victories since the dark times of winter" was significant.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The contention that Britain cannot base sufficient bombers to permit a major attack on Germany, voiced by Charles A. Lindbergh and by Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, of the America First Committee, is considered in air circles here to be unsupported either by facts or figures.

A full scale airdrome for normal civilian purposes can be operated on less than 100 acres and although it isn't permissible to disclose the minimum requirements for bomber takeoffs it is obvious that a great number of lots of this size could be conceded to RAF bombers before the ground resources here were exhausted, even allowing for the fact that a busy airdrome is normally considered to occupy also 20 square miles of air.

Naturally, the Air Ministry has refused to disclose the number of bases available for use primarily by bombers in this country at the present time, but it would not be surprising to learn that it exceeds 100 since according to the 1939 edition of the International Di-

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Naziism Substitutes 'Race' for 'God'

By J. Emlyn Williams

(Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London.)

LONDON, May 14—The village of Röken near Leipzig is Nietzsche's birthplace and any visitor there a few years ago must have been struck by the marked contrast between the care and attention devoted to the tomb of the German philosopher and the dilapidated condition of the church against which the tombstone stands.

It illustrated to the writer the contrasting attitudes of the Nazis toward Christianity and the superman conception of Nietzsche as interpreted by Adolf Hitler's followers. (Though in justice to Nietzsche it should be pointed out that his "supermen" were not Nazis and 70 years ago he saw how German imperialism was corrupting his countrymen.) For Christianity has been substituted a religion which begins and ends with power and chauvinism, which is personified in Adolf Hitler. "The Führer," Hans Kerrl, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, has declared, "is the bearer of a new revelation. Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost." "The greatest gift which Almighty God has given is to be a German," according to another prominent Nazi, Dr. Hans Frank, Governor General of Occupied France; and in his opinion the Führer is "called upon to be the leader of the world unhindered by anyone." And even as long ago as May, 1923, Herr Hitler himself was declaring, "We will have no other God save Germany alone," to which Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth Leader, gave a modern version, "To serve Germany is to serve God; to serve God is to serve Germany."

Had to Find Excuse

Actually what has happened is that the Nazis had to find some pseudo-philosophical grounds to justify their policy of "action for action's sake" in which force, not reason, is the arbiter in all matters. The Germans followed a course which has mesmerized so many of their political and cultural guides for over a century. All this despite Goethe's warning that "unconditional activity whatever its kind spells bankruptcy in the end." A great modern Indian sage, Rabindranath Tagore has also described clearly the fate which awaits them: "When it (society) allows itself to be turned into a perfect organization of power, then there are few crimes which it is unable to perpetrate, because success is the object and justification of a machine, while goodness only is the end and purpose of man."

How clearly the poet Heine visualized what has happened in Germany: "When the Cross, that restraining talisman falls to pieces, then will break forth the frantic Berserker rage whereof northern poets have said and sung so much . . . The old stone gods will then arise from the forgotten ruins and wipe from their eyes the dust of centuries and Thor with his giant hammer will arise again and he will shatter the Gothic cathedrals . . . When you hear a crash such as never before has been heard in the world's history then know that at last the German thunderbolt has fallen . . . There will be played in Germany a drama compared with which the French Revolution will seem but an innocent idyll . . ."

Democratic "New Order"

This "incomparable drama" now being played is turning most of the world from spectators into actors. It has shaken modern civilization to its very foundations, and most people, outside the Third Reich, agree that the establishment of real understanding can be achieved only through this destruction of the Nazi system, since its repudiation of obligations to all non-Germans undermines that toleration between Nations which is essential to any peaceful co-operation.

The hollowness of Herr Hitler's "New Order" is apparent to all free-minded people. But it would

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'Inside the War'

Today The Christian Science Monitor concludes its series from its ranking staff correspondents: "Inside the War."

Originally announced for 36 articles, the series was continued until today because of the deep interest in the disclosures and analyses of the Monitor correspondents writing both from within and outside of the war zones.

These same writers continue to appear in the columns of the Monitor. Their dispatches from whatever fronts the news dictates, continue as an integral part of the Monitor's coverage.

'Hess-capades' in the News

As fantastic as the flight of Rudolf Hess itself are some of the things that are being said about the Number Three Nazi's "descent on England" by parachute.

Perhaps today's first prize for bright remarks on the affair is the question of the British punster who warned against the "Trojan Hess."

From Prime Minister Churchill to Hess's German companions-in-exile the comments run. Here are some of them:

Hess' Story

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess' story of flying to Britain with an extra gasoline tank and a map with the route "Augsburg to Scotland" marked in blue pencil was related last night by two homeguardsmen who took him into custody.

He related, also, they said, that he circled a long time over the Scottish countryside, intending to land his plane, but finally took his parachute after turning the plane upside down to help himself out of the cockpit.

Unable to find a landing place, "I climbed several thousand feet, threw the plane over on its back and switched off the engine," they quoted him as saying.

"Just as I was falling out I righted the machine again, switched on the engine and sent the plane hurtling to earth while I fell clear."

Hess told the homeguardsmen that he had fitted an extra gasoline tank to his plane to make certain he had enough fuel for the 800-mile trip and that he dropped it in the sea when he crossed the coast of Scotland.

Near End?

SYDNEY, Australia, May 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess' flight to Britain "indicates the realization within the Nazi hierarchy that Germany is unable to win the war against civilization," Acting Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden declared yesterday.

Hess Case Shelved

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—The "Hess Case," as the flight Saturday of the Deputy Führer has been labeled in the German press, was being dropped from Berlin newspapers today.

Only two of five morning papers mentioned the disappearance of the former No. 3 Nazi and his parachute descent on a Scottish farm.

These two printed the official explanation of the National Socialist Party that Hess apparently

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Metal Curbs Foretell Changes in Radio Sets

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Better see about getting that new radio set or those new tubes you were thinking of buying for your old receiver.

The radio manufacturing industry, always a heavy user of aluminum, nickel and other metals in transmitters, receivers, tubes and associated equipment has been curtailing sharply its use of these metals in products that it is selling to the public. The reduction in the use of aluminum, for instance, is said to be as high as 75 per cent in some cases.

What this means is that the current factory production moving onto store floors and shelves will be made under the new restrictions, and that wise purchasers would better stock up on the present supplies of receivers and tubes already on hand which have been made under the old standards of production.

Production of new radio equipment using substitute materials does not mean that these articles will be inferior in performance. It does mean that weight and size considerations may have to "go by the board."

Under an agreement sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers Association, the trade group of the industry, it was decided to use

News in Radio

substitutes wherever possible when present supplies are exhausted. The weight of transmitters and receivers, for instance, may change with the substitution of steel for tuning condensers instead of aluminum. Another metal may be used for shielding and chassis bases.

Television Ardor Dampened

The curtailment of usual trade metals has also created some pessimism in television quarters. Although the Federal Communicatinons Commission has set July 1 as the date for the beginning of commercial television programs, indications are that home television may not be so strongly promoted as it was last year when the FCC set a commercial date and then withdrew it.

Orders for radio equipment for the military services are, of course, being made up to old standards employing all the restricted metals and these orders are receiving priority over private commercial orders.

Manufacture of television sets for the market has been at a standstill since last summer, mainly because their design depends upon transmitting standards which were not resolved at the time. Since the National Television Standards Committee made its standards recommendations to the FCC, however, production of receivers can resume. This production, however, will be governed largely by defense needs.

Big Screen Possibilities

The only regular telecasting schedules are those maintained by the National Broadcasting Company. The Columbia Broadcasting System, beyond experimental transmissions mostly in connection with its new system of color television, has never attempted a regular schedule. The station of Allen B. Du Mont, sponsored by motion picture interests, is on about the same basis as CBS. The only other telecasting center is Los Angeles where the Don Lee station has just begun operation of a new transmitter in order to provide a schedule to an audience now estimated at about 500.

Meanwhile, screen-size television is being developed by the NBC. The 15 by 20-foot screen with which NBC gave a private showing of a baseball game recently was given another tryout just a few days ago in a big match from Madison Square Garden in New York.

The main object of this demonstration was to point out the possibilities of linking a whole chain of theaters together by special cable or radio relay to watch an event as it takes place. The Radio Corporation of America, which not only operates the NBC, but also has film and equipment subsidiaries, of course, is vastly interested in the public success of this method of relaying television.

At the recent demonstration observers commented that the quality of the large-scale pictures was good, in fact, considerably better and brighter than in any previous demonstrations. The picture is projected onto the screen, incidentally by a projection tube which uses an operating current of 75,000 volts —so bright, in fact, that the eye cannot look upon it directly.

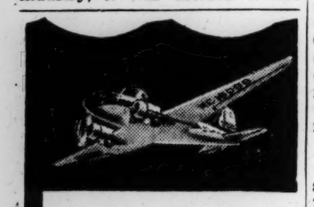
'Paid in Full'

"Did Germany pay the bill," a stockholder wanted to know at the recent company meeting of the Radio Corporation of America. He was referring, of course, to the messages of criticism and suggestion which the Berlin short-wave radio asked American listeners to send free of charge.

"Yes, we were paid in full," an RCA spokesman said. No figures were given at the meeting, however, but the latest available message estimates plaecd the total at around 10,000, probably costing RCA somewhere between $20,000 to $25,000 to transmit.

Yule Tree Production

Montana forests produced approximately one-fifth of all the Christmas trees used in the United States during the 1940 season.



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Hague Wins; Newark Bars Ellenstein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 14—Disclosures of waste and extravagance in New Jersey's two largest cities and the strengthening of anti-Hague Republican control of election machinery had left their mark today on the election outcome both here and in Newark's municipal contest yesterday.

Mayor Frank Hague was returned for an eighth term with all his four fellow incumbents on the City Commission, but his vote was 100,703 instead of the 125,000 predicted and compares with 110,743 in 1937. The highest the Republican-sponsored anti-Hague slate was able to muster, however, was 13,425 for David A. Nimmo, lawyer. Miss Grace Billotti, social worker, who was thought to have been strongest on this ticket, ran third with 13,288.

In Newark, on the other hand, where the "Newark Committee" in a fusion of Democrats and clean-Government Republicans led the opposition, Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, eight-years' incumbent, failed to weather the campaign, running eighth among the 30 contestants, who aspired to the five City Commission places at stake.

Two of his associates, John A. Brady, Acting Supervisor of Public Safety, and Ralph A. Villani, one-time police judge, were winners, the former leading the poll with 52,732, and the latter fourth with 94,554.

A close second in the vote was Joseph M. Byrne, Public Property Director and head of the fusion group, whose "Redeem Newark" slogan also won third place for John B. Keenan, Fire Commissioner. Fifth man was Vincent J. Murphy, Finance Director, and Secretary Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, who polled 48,582 votes as an independent and anti-Ellenstein candidate. Mayor Ellenstein polled 44,194 votes.

In Jersey City, Mayor Hague led the ticket, his winning commissioners running close, with 100,557 votes for William J. McGovern, Director of Parks and Public Property; 100,383 for Arthur Potterton, Director of Revenue and Finance; 100,260 for Daniel Casey, Director of Public Safety, and 100,231 for Joseph Colford, Director of Public Works.

Serious charges that had been made against both the Jersey City and Newark municipal governments clearly helped sway voters in the latter city, although Mayor Ellenstein was acquitted when tried in connection with Newark land-fraud charges.

Antiques: Chinese Art of 18th Century

Exhibition in New York contains rare objects lent by collectors and institutions.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone who is more than a beginner in his interest in furniture and decorative art of the 1700s is aware that Chinese forms and ornament were conspicuous in furniture making, fabrics, and chinaware of that period.

Only the best informed students of that century's decorative art could fail to be astonished at the unique exhibition which has just opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, designated as "The Chinese Trade and Its Influences" and offering a wealth of objects in Chinese taste. Extracts from the comment by Joseph Downs in the Museum Bulletin give some descriptive details as follows:

Many fine examples have been lent by over 90 private collectors and institutions, supplementing the Museum's own pieces. Porcelain, lacquer, furniture, painted fabrics, and carved ivory are among the products made in the Far East for western markets; while paintings, drawings, engravings, tapestries, furniture, porcelain, silver, textiles, enamels, fans, glass, and painted papers illustrate the diversity of objects created in the chinoiserie style in the West. Ship models and a map of the sea lanes serve to dramatize the early China trade.

To provide an appropriate setting for this immense variety of colorful objects, the three rooms in Galley D6 have been transformed into oriental interiors as a chinoiserie designer of the eighteenth century—Chambers, Thomas Chippendale, or the Brothers Halfpenny—might have visualized them. One room has a pagoda-shaped ceiling of sheer blue cloth in the pale tint of clair-de-lune porcelain, through which the light shines on walls of melon pink—a color found in eastern silks. The oval middle room has a yellow pagoda ceiling—yellow was once sacred to the Imperial Court—and, like the famous chinoiserie rooms of Claydon House in Buckinghamshire, celadon green walls. The third room has a pale coral-red ceiling and yellow walls. In each room the doorways are framed by latticed pilasters and pagoda-shaped hoods.

Eastern Textiles Famous In West From Antiquity

Eastern textiles had been famous in the West from antiquity, and painted and embroidered silks were imported from the earliest days of the China trade. As most of these were prohibitive in price, European substitutes soon appeared. The earliest textiles in the exhibition are two silk panels, woven at Macao between 1550 and 1600 by Portuguese with the help of native labor, the designs of which incorporate double eagles, elephants, and oriental cloud, and vase motives. A rare set of English tapestries, their faded grounds sprinkled with innumerable oriental buildings and East Indian and Chinese figures, are among the earliest woven in the Chinese style in Europe. These were made for Elihu Yale in 1699 at the Soho looms after cartoons by John Vanderbank. . . .

From the beginning of the China trade lacquer was one of the most highly regarded of oriental importations, and it was soon widely imitated.

French artisans soon became the leading exponents of this craft in Europe, the most famous being the Brothers Martin, who worked in both Paris and Berlin.

On several early pieces of japanned furniture in the exhibition, Chinese sedan chairs and Japanese two-wheeled rickshaws drawn by grotesque beasts mingle happily together, showing the freedom with which European artists used oriental subjects and their ignorance of geographical distinctions. . . .

Early motives were also applied to furniture in various other techniques than lacquer. A large painted screen in red, green, and gold shows mandarins and their fan-shy ladies looking out from regence balconies. Behind them are parasols and exotic birds, and above their heads are tiers of porcelain and lambrequins. This piece is said to have come from the Indian Pleasure House built near Dresden by Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, which had walls and furniture made of porcelain. Gothic and Chinese styles are combined in the carving of a card table, making one think of Horace Walpole (1717-1797) surrounded by his unique East India porcelain and his goldfish, writing his Chinese satires at Strawberry Hill.

Porcelains were another of the earliest and most popular imports from China; the earliest in the exhibition are five blue and white Ming pieces with silver-gilt mounts made in London about 1585. The high quality of the metalwork shows how greatly Chinese ceramics were prized in Elizabethan England. By the time of William and Mary, the China mania had spread everywhere, piling up pyramids of blue and white porcelain in palace and villa and calling forth the wit and sarcasm of many pens. Substitutes in the form of enameled earthenware with painted decoration had meanwhile been produced in large quantities to appease the demand, first about 1625 at Delft in Holland, and later at Lambeth, Rouen, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. . . .

Variety of Porcelain Shown in East Gallery

In the east gallery may be seen a rich variety of porcelain and other objects made for the American market and in most instances still owned by the descendants of the merchants and sea captains engaged in the China trade. One whole wall is occupied by pictures of Chinese scenes familiar to the foreign crews and supercargoes and of ships famous in the China trade. First is a bird's-eye view of Macao, the settlement founded in 1557 by the Portuguese, where, theoretically, all westerners had their living quarters and where the spires of Christian churches may be seen against the sky. Next is Boca Tigris—the "Tiger's Mouth" —the entry to the Pearl River, guarded by forts on either bank. Then comes Whampoa, where every foreign vessel was obliged to make an anchorage, about 12 miles below Canton on the Pearl River.

The exhibition will continue through Sept. 21, and its enjoyment will be assisted by the handbook (at fifty cents) containing 101 illustrations and an extended introduction by members of the Museum staff.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Art Objects on Exhibition

Pictures in the upper group illustrate some of the objects in the extensive Metropolitan Museum current exhibition, "The China Trade and Its Influence," to continue through Sept. 21. (1) Illustration from an English book entitled "Chinese Architecture," published in 1759. (2) English Chippendale chair designed in the Chinese manner. (3) Piece of Bristol ware (English) of Delft quality, with blue decorations in imitation of Chinese practice. (4) Dutch jars of similar enameled earthenware known as Delft, made in 1720-30, and also with blue Chinese-style decoration. (5) This French secretary is a fine example of French skill in the use of black and gold lacquer, an art brought from China in which France excelled all other Europeans. This piece bears the monogram of Marie Antoinette and is elaborately trimmed with gold-covered, carved bronze called ormolu. In lower row are three medallion portraits for which the Wedgwood pottery was famous. At left is Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The Queen appointed Wedgwood to be the Royal Potter, and here wears a Wedgwood portrait of her husband on a necklace. Center is a jasper medallion of Josiah Wedgwood from the collection of R. T. H. Halsey. At right is a basalt portrait of Benjamin Franklin from the collection of Charles P. Gorely, Jr.

Local Antique Notes

The eighth anniversary of the founding of the Wedgwood Club was marked by the well-attended April meeting held in Appleton Hall at the Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston. Some 100 members and guests from five states gathered to hear R. T. H. Halsey, honorary member of the Club, speak on "Benjamin Franklin and His English Friends."

Charles P. Gorely Jr., President, introduced Mr. Halsey as a friend of the Club since its founding, a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, lecturer on architecture at Yale University, author of many works of value to collectors, and owner of more than 400 Wedgwood portrait medallions.

Mr. Halsey said his interest in Wedgwood was aroused by Boston many years ago on reading "Over the Teacups" by Oliver Wendell Holmes and that it had been revived eight years ago by reading a copy of "Old Wedgwood" by Mrs. Gorely, Secretary of the Club.

Pictures of many of the medallions made by Wedgwood, and by Wedgwood & Bentley, in the 1700s were shown on the screen. As each subject was introduced with some interesting historical anecdote or incident, one was impressed by the intellectual brilliance of the age and the extent of Franklin's friendships. One also realized the debt not only Franklin, but the world, owes to these men and women of that eighteenth century England. For their lives and achievements widened human knowledge, eased human ills, and strengthened civilization. Among them were men of action, natural scientists, artists, explorers, statesmen, and members of the nobility and each shared his ideas and friendship with Franklin.

According to Mr. Halsey the English press admired Franklin. Even in 1778 a writer prophesied: "Benjamin Franklin, the printer of Philadelphia, shall die after having laid the foundation of the greatest Empire upon earth." It also declared "that the American affection shall return to England, and the Commerce be greater than ever between the two Nations; and thus united in friendship and interest, be able to cope with all the world besides. Reader, keep this prophecy in mind."

Both Wedgwood and his partner Bentley, were Franklin's friends and admirers and the speaker believed that many of the portraits of famous persons which were over Franklin's mantelpiece in his library at Philadelphia were Wedgwood portrait medallions.

The first portrait shown on the screen was that of Josiah Wedgwood. This was followed by a portrait of Bentley. Other men and women whose portraits were thrown on the screen because of their friendship with Franklin were Sir Hans Sloane, whose collections became the nucleus of the British Museum; Sir John Pringle, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the Artists West, Hogarth, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who ceased painting during the Revolution and did not resume until war was over; the architect, "Athenian" Stuart; the antiquarians, Stukeley and Sir William Hamilton.

Natural scientists were represented by James Watt, Priestley, Herschel, and others. From his collection also, Mr. Halsey showed on the screen some of Franklin's numerous friends among the nobility and in high political life, among these being the Marquis of Rockingham, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; the younger Pitt, Lord North, Burke, Charles James Fox, and the Duke of Richmond.

Women in the group included Queen Charlotte, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Barbauld, and the Duchess of Devonshire who wore a riding habit of buff and blue, colors of the Continental Army.

S. W. C.

Pewter Collectors' Club Holds Birthday Dinner

The Birthday dinner of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America was held at the College Club in Boston on April 28. Guest speaker was Ledlie I. Laughlin, author of "Pewter in America."

Mr. Laughlin has been known as an authority on American Pewter for so long that it is surprising to learn that 15 years ago he knew little about the metal.

The speaker pointed out the necessity for further research, in spite of what seems a large store of facts, and gave suggestions as to sources of information in pewter-making areas. Bostonians particularly were put on their mettle, for more unsolved problems center about that district than any other.

Hunting for American specimens has supplied Mr. Laughlin with amusing experiences. On a trip from Princeton, N. J., to Boston, during which he stopped at many antique shops, he was minus both overcoat and hat when he reached his destination.

On another trip, he found a plate with the engraved date 1660, but stamped with the touch of Thomas Danforth, 3rd, who began working in 1777. This reminded the speaker of a plate on exhibition in a Massachusetts museum, bearing a label giving its history from the time it arrived on the Mayflower; but it wasn't made until after 1740.

Perhaps Mr. Laughlin's greatest thrill was finding a Thomas Simpkins plate in New Bedford, Mass. He deduced from its appearance that it was made in Boston; then learned from the records that there actually was a Thomas Simpkins, who was born in Boston in 1702. He was a brazier, but many braziers also made pewter. Since then another Simpkins plate has been found, placing Thomas definitely on the list of pewterers.

Paul J. Franklin, club President, presented master-member badges to 18 members who had become eligible for them since the first award two years ago.

P. E. R.

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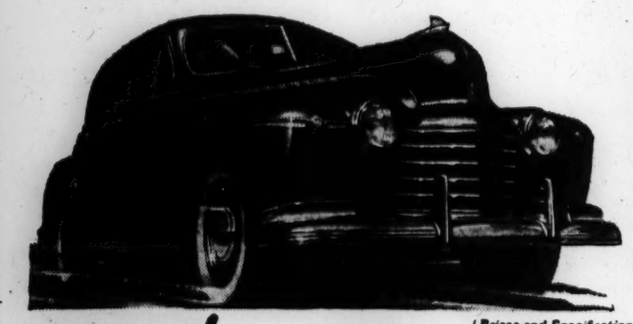

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Conflict of Ideologies in Americas

South America Between Two Worlds
Ninth in a series of 12 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—South Americans have been spared from wave on wave of bombers, but as you move among them you find deep mental upheaval over the ideological bombshells that burst constantly in their midst.

Sitting in the cool of their spacious patios, or in their new office buildings, they soon reveal an awareness of impending decisions. They know they must choose, not only between armed camps in the world struggle, but between two radically opposed conceptions of living.

Propagandists of the Triple Axis, and especially of Nazi Germany, hammer at individuals and nations in the effort to break South America away from its traditional moorings among the free peoples.

Yet the most surprising thing to many South Americans is not the intensity of Nazi propaganda on behalf of a system that they freely called brutal as we talked. They wonder why North America is so backward in making itself known as it really is, when false impressions are steadily spread by the Nazis.

Combatting Nazi Influence

Only recently have Britain and the United States begun to meet this subtle type of Nazi-Fascist invasion.

Now that a real effort is being made, the workers realize better than others how deep is the mental upheaval. Nazi arguments have been permitted to sink so far into South America's consciousness that the advocates of America and Britain at times face serious disadvantages.

Nazis present themselves on all fields of endeavor as spokesmen for a "New Order" in economics, in society, and in government.

Some South Americans told me that the only new thing they can see in Naziism is its streamlined brutality, utilizing powers of the machine age for despotic ends. Yet this aspect of Naziism is sidestepped by Nazi propagandists, who concentrate on arguments designed to reach selfish interests of persons and of organizations.

The economic arguments advanced by Naziism in its efforts to win South Americans away from Britan and the United States are found especially difficult to combat.

Into South America for years have come agents of economic nihilism. Their arguments follow those of the Nazi textbook, "Mein Kampf."

In economics as in culture and government, that book is recognized by liberty-loving South Americans as having only one intent: Power for the German Reich.

Americans of the South, like Americans of the North, find in the pages of "Mein Kampf" no broad program for the universal welfare. There are no echoes of the Americas' own leaders in thought and in government—Washington, Bolivar, San Martin, Lincoln.

Fed during all of their independent existence on universal ideals acceptable to all peoples, and applicable equally among all peoples, most South Americans instinctively recoil from the narrow and cynical materialism of "Mein Kampf," exalting one race and one nation above all others.

German Technique

Brushing aside universal ideals as old-fashioned, Nazi propagandists seek to carry the tactics of militarism over into the realms of culture and of thought. Coldly searching out the weak points in an opposing system, Naziism drives to break through at that point, on the model of panzer divisions in a Blitzkrieg.

Capitalism as applied is full of such holes.

Any thinking resident of a capitalistic nation freely admits as much. In South America, Nazi propagandists astutely play on the natural dislikes and resentments that build up among debtors. If it is often proved that "the way to lose a friend is to lend him money," then many South Americans must be receptive to Nazi reminders of dependence on Wall Street.

In Mollendo, Peru, on a previous trip, my attention was called forcibly to the resentment manifested by a group of South American from several countries, as they looked down on properties of the British-owned Southern Railway. Although acknowledging their need of foreign capital, and recognizing that the continent's development would have been retarded without it, they still don't like the thought of economic dependence.

Foreign Investments

Nazis play constantly on this theme. In the mail-propaganda booklet entitled "Alemania e Iberoamérica, Bases de su colaboración económica," South Americans are reminded of the Wall Street orgy of financing from 1924 to 1929. Most countries here are still burdened with debts from that period.

Another attack is directed against United States methods of trading, based on unrestricted exchange and the use of gold as an eventual medium for balancing international payments. Nazi economists hold out tempting lures. Their "New Order," they say, would wipe out all of the dollar debts in South America, and free these countries from "the tyranny of gold." This follows the pattern of Nazi financing inside Germany. Herr Hitler has declared that labor is his gold.

Any South American Nation that accepted the Nazi system would join Germany in ruling that gold no longer governs international exchanges, directly or indirectly. Not only would the buried treasure of $19,000,000,000 gold at Fort Knox in this way lose its world value for a time, but South America's gold debts would be written off.

Plea for Confiscation

Also, confiscation of British and American investments, amounting to billions of dollars, would be viewed as legitimate plunder in a Nazified South America.

Vastly increased trade is promised under the Nazi system of two-way barter, with the whole European market organized under a single directing head.

How to counter these and similar arguments is the question that still leaves some North Americans and British at a loss. It is the same situation, under a different form, that Britain faced in Europe when the Nazis were giving away everyone else's territory—Polish, Czech, and so on—in order to buy the connivance of Soviet Russia or some other power against Britain.

German Trade Methods

South American experience with Nazi methods, however, has not convinced many with whom we talked about the long-term soundness of those methods. Two-way barter under the Aski marks from 1934 to the outbreak of war had the effect of moving some South American surpluses to Germany, but also forced these countries into strange corners. Blocked exchange does this, for it cannot be spent except in the issuing country, and for a limited list of commodities. Even Britain's blocked exchange is proving a wartime hardship to Argentina.

Economically and financially, the answer to Naziism therefore appears to lie in an enlightened policy on the part of Britain and the United States. The proof of their capitalistic system must come in its results. A wise scaling down of debts, sounder future lending, and above all, a liberal trade policy enabling South America to sell its export surpluses, are seen in South America as minimum requirements for meeting the Nazi economic challenge.

In Rio de Janeiro the path of the Carnegie party crossed that of 21 North American businessmen who were making a quick exploration of possibilities for the National Research Council. The plain fact is that North American business is only beginning to approach South America from the standpoint of meeting its needs, rather than forcing it to fit into the North American pattern.

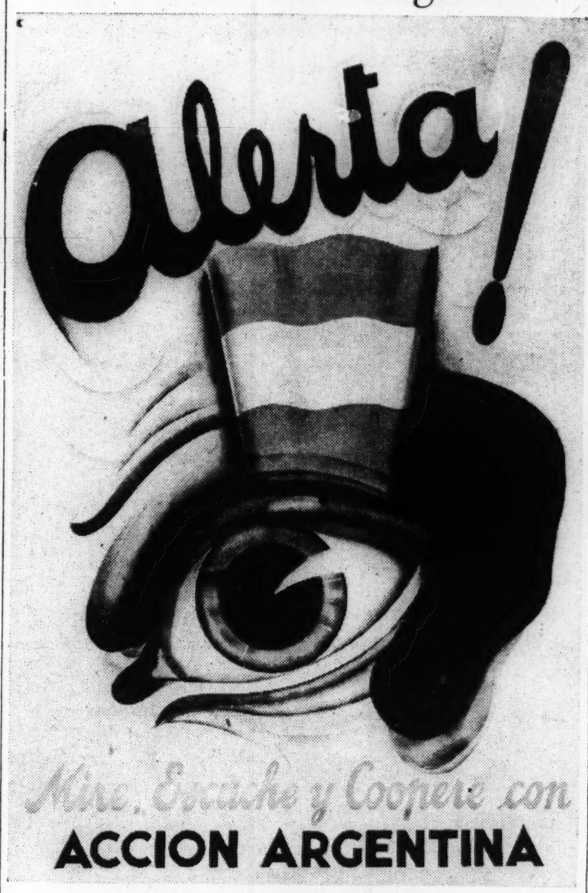
Conflict of Ideologies

Governmentally, the impact of Nazi ideology is directed toward individuals who might find Berlin's example useful in imposing their will on the populace. South American dictators in the past showed they knew how to do this, but they lacked the propaganda and other educational instruments of Naziism. Also, persons anticipating a Nazi victory in Europe might trim their sails toward Berlin as a matter of expediency rather than of ideology.

Few South Americans are deceived by the claims of Naziism that it responds to some new form of social justice. These countries were enacting social legislation before Herr Hitler. They knew that labor, like everything else, is subject to dictation in the Reich.

The basic difference between the world of Naziism and of freemen—emphasis in the former on the ruthless State and in the latter on a State made strong by allowing each individual citizen to develop his highest talents in freedom—finds South America predominantly on the side of freedom. This surely is true among the people. South American Governments are expected to follow the British and North Americans if they prove worthy of the best in their Christian ideology.

'On Guard'—In Argentina



Poster of Anti-Nazi Organization

"Look, Listen, and Co-operate With Acción Argentina" reads this wall placard more than three feet high. The organization reports 300,000 members with branch offices throughout Argentina. It was formed a year ago, during the invasion of the Low Countries, to defend Argentina against Nazi subversive activities.

Hundreds, Not Dozens, of Planes Made Possible by New Inventions

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—Warplane engineers disclosed today the clue to how they have helped make hundreds of fighter ships "grow" where only dozens grew before.

It is "inventions."

Bell Aircraft Corporation, producer of "Airacobra" interceptor pursuit planes, announced a six-month report covering work through April showed its employees turned in 81 ideas, of which 23 already have been adopted.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane division engineers likewise reported employee - inventions have contributed greatly to the concern's present output of more than 10 P-40 fighters daily.

Inspection of the firms' vast factories forcefully illustrated the "clue."

Engineers, pointing to long lines of planes in the making, asserted the "challenge of the assembly line" has been met.

Here are some of the inventions making this possible:

Rivet-maker—a machine which swallows heavy wire from big spools and spouts out rivets like drops of water. Besides turning the rivets out by the hundreds of thousands, the machine has cut rejections from 17 per cent to less than one per cent, and with a 20 per cent increase in strength.

Pantagraph router—a device permitting rapid cutting of stacks of sheet aluminum into desired shapes. Operating like a tailor cutting many pieces of cloth at once, the router lifts production of these parts by 400 per cent.

Spar cap milling machine—this makes wing beams. Formerly the operation cost $175, took 100 hours. The invention slashed it to $8, 45 minutes.

Leading-edge rollers — they form the skin for wings' front edges. This process once took three or four hours, now consumes three minutes.

Other inventions include an automatic drilling and counter sinking machine to build fuselage beams from a bar by a copying technique; cellophane-faced dies to eliminate scratches; and a method of die casting electrical connection boxes 20 times faster than the old gas-welding system.

Revitalizing of Community Life Urged

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 14—Two tasks "for the next decade" were today before American education, placed there by Dr. Harry A. Overstreet in his presidential address to the American Association for Adult Education here; first, the revitalizing of community life in the United States, second, the development of a new concern for young people, particularly those who were just entering adulthood.

Adding a government viewpoint, Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner, United States Office of Education, today urged the use of Federal funds to bolster efforts being made in the public schcools to build civic understanding and morale in America's adult population. The need for such education he declared, was so acute as to warrant Federal entry into the picture, but with local initiative and control safeguarded through proper legislation.

When these jobs are accomplished—when people have built in themselves a new habit of concern for their neighbors—the reason for dictators will have vanished, Dr. Overstreet declared speaking at the annual association dinner here last night.

Meanwhile in an interview this morning Charles A. Hogan, just returned from a trip across America as association field representative, amplified Dr. Overstreet's first objective by describing the Association's new drive to bring adult education in America abreast of its development in Sweden, Britain and pre-Hitler Germany.

Adult Education

In these nations Mr. Hogan declared adult education, entering vitally into the life of each community, had become "catalyst, partner and educator" in bringing together local civic-minded organizations and groups for common communal achievements in needed projects such as slum clearance, playground improvement, correction of malnutrition and abolishment of crime-breeding conditions.

In the United States, he continued, the adult Education Association aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation had already pursued the new objective by convening 14 conferences scattered across the Nation, where such local groups as Adust Education Associations, College Extension divisions, Rural Life groups, Chambers of Commerce, labor organizations, Parent-Teachers Associations and Voters Leagues were brought together for common action.

Only if local communities prove their ability to solve local social problems will America be able to avoid intervention in such matters by the Federal Government, Mr. Hogan stressed.

Urging Americans to arm themselves today not merely "to the teeth" but "to the brain" with ideas which will defeat totalitarianism, Dr. Overstreet declared in his address.

Build New Habit

"Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, all three, are the products of our basic unconcern. If we are to defeat them we must build in ourselves a new habit—the habit of concern. This means first the revitalizing of community life.

"This is a difficult task, but a society that cannot save its dead-end kids cannot save itself. A society that cannot prevent starvation or near-starvation, is a society that is fated to starve spiritually."

Stressing the need for giving youth a larger place in the American scheme of life, Dr. Overstreet reminded that dictators placed youth in the forefront in their world.

"One of the greatest dangers we face in America," he said, "lies in the fact that we older ones have not convinced our young people that the sacrifices we ask of them are worth the making. They have seen us, year after year, willing to let a whole generation of them drift into hopelessness while we squabbled about our profits, privileges, and taxes."

The task of welcoming youth into manhood, he said, would take adult educators into the high schools and colleges with the object of giving youth a "realistic rather than bookish" sense of the world they were to enter. It would also seek ways of bringing youth into contact with "the processes, needs and hopes of the community," and the community into contact with youths hopes and needs, and it would make the assumption of citizenship a "dignified and worthy occasion."

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Navies Can Save Liberty—Winant

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant told the English Speaking Union today that "freedom and peace loving people of this earth are coming to realize that this is not Britain's fight alone" and that their destinies may depend on the wise use they make of their navies.

He expressed hope that in debate over losses at sea or goods manufactured in the United States both Britons and Americans "realize that the mere statement of sinkings of ships from America does not tell the whole story."

"It only proves, as does the successful transport of troops to the Middle East, the protective power of adequate convoy," he said.

"Such figures do not show the necessity of selection. They do not disclose what food may have been taken from the children of Britain to give her soldiers arms.

"They tell only a small part of the Battle of the Atlantic and of the shipping problem to be faced in the prosecution of total war. In total war, it is total strength that counts."

The Ambassador declared that "so far, the totalitarians have been appallingly successful" in "keeping their threats and breaking their promises," warning that "when dictators conspire together, men and women of good will everywhere must act together."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking after Mr. Winant, declared that "overthrow of Nazi tyranny is the first condition for all progress in the world, but there is something more than that."

"In the growth of understanding between our two peoples," he said, "lies the greatest hope for the future of the world that will emerge after this ordeal is passed.

"Between your Government and ours there are no treaties, there are no sealed deeds and documents.

"There is something much deeper than that. We, at heart, care strongly for the same thing. Great Britain and the United States share the same traditions and we here know you understand us when we say that, rather than yield up the faith in which we believe, we are prepared to suffer whatever it may be that German military might can impose.

"We are engaged in the greatest struggle in history to preserve freedom in the modern world," the Ambassador said. "We have made our tasks infinitely more difficult because we failed to do yesterday what we gladly do today."

He declared that "the longer the delay the more protracted will be the war and the greater the sacrifices which will be required for victory."

Britons and Americans must stop asking themselves if it is necessary to do more today, the Ambassador continued.

"Let us, all of us, ask ourselves what more we can do today so that we may have less to do and sacrifice tomorrow," he urged. "If we will only not put off for tomorrow what can be done today, victory for freedom will come sooner than we dare to hope."

Referring to the naval experience of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Winant said, "a kindly Providence at this time of stress and danger has placed at the heads of the two great English-speaking peoples two men whose knowledge of the sea is probably greater than that of any statesmen of any kind."

Democracies Slept

"The freedom-loving, peace-loving peoples of this earth are coming to realize that this is not Britain's fight alone," he asserted. "When clever, cunning dictators are striking with lightening speed at every free Nation that dares stand in their way, the time has come for the democratic Nations to prove to the world that while they are free to debate they have the power and will to act."

Saying the democracies had slept while the dictators conspired, the Ambassador added:

"We have all tried to make ourselves believe that we were not our brother's keeper; but we now are beginning to realize that we need our brothers as much as our brothers need us."

Addressing this gathering, which included Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Winant drew loud applause when he told of his distress at seeing the bombed Houses of Parliament and the smashed altar of Westminister Abbey.

"Across the street from the wreckage of these two great historic buildings of state and church the statue of Abraham Lincoln was still standing," said the Ambassador. "As I looked at the bowed figure of the Emancipator and thought of his life, I could not help but remember that he loved God, that he defined and represented democratic government, and that he hated slavery.

"As an American I was proud that he was there in all that wreckage, as a friend and sentinel of gallant days that have gone by, and as a reminder that in his great battle for freedom he waited quietly for support for the things for which he lived and died."

Strategic Waterway

By a Staff Artist

Where Nazis Have Proclaimed New 'War Zone'

Black area shows entrance to Gulf of Aden opened to navigation by President Roosevelt, thus permitting U. S. ships to proceed into Red Sea.

Red Sea a Nazi 'War Zone,' Berlin Warns U. S. Vessels

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—In the face of President Roosevelt's opening of the Red Sea to American shipping, the German Government formally announced early today that the northern part of the sea was an operations zone and that all vessels traveling there risked destruction.

Whether any American ships are in the area or en route there was not known publicly here.

No specific mention was made of the United States, but the warning to that country was plain.

[In a proclamation April 11, President Roosevelt reopened to U. S. merchant shipping a strip of ocean extending from the northern coast of Italian Somaliland to the southern coast of Arabia, thus in effect allowing ships to pass through this area and proceed through the Red Sea and as far north as the southern end of the Suez Canal.]

Every ship traveling in the waters defined as an operations zone "exposes itself to destruction by mines or other weapons of war," the communiqué said.

Presumably, mine-laying German planes and bombers will be sent into the Red Sea zone in view of developments in the Eastern Mediterranean.

German planes already have been active in the Suez Canal zone to the north, and at least one German surface raider has been operating in the Indian Ocean far to the south.

[The British recently announced the destruction of one German surface raider by the British cruiser Cornwall in an Indian Ocean battle. The sunken Nazi ship was believed to be the former trans-Atlantic liner Hansa.]

The area declared to be a danger zone includes the northern part of the Red Sea, the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba, and goes as far south as the Tropic of Cancer, 450 miles below the Suez Canal.

Territorial waters of Saudi Arabia were excluded from the area outlined.

The text of the communiqué:

"As a result of the development of war in the Eastern Mediterranean, war actions of German armed forces may also be expected in the Red Sea in the future.

"Every ship which travels these water, which have become an operations area, exposes itself to destruction by mines or other weapons of war.

"The German Government therefore urgently warns against travel in the endangered area, which is bounded as follows:

"The northern part of the Red Sea including the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba: (south) to the Tropic of Cancer.

"The waters of Saudi Arabia are excluded. Regulation for travel in the designated operations area by specially marked pilgrim ships has been reserved."

[This apparently referred to ships carrying Moslem pilgrims across the Red Sea to Mecca—a constant traffic in that part of the world.]

Roosevelt 'Missed Bus,' Ley Boasts

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, advised "Poor Daddy Roosevelt" today that he "missed the bus" and that at the latest, in three years the part of Europe ruled by Germany would be working full blast for the Reich.

"Then 300,000,000 Europeans of our continent, with the powerful and inexhaustible resources of their economy and work, will face 130,000,000 Americans in the United States and 40,000,000 Englishmen in ruined and defeated England," Dr. Ley wrote. "Then we will see whether the Anglo-Saxons will overcome the lead of the Germans. . . . This the Yankees can certainly believe: we will certainly so organize the part of Europe we rule that in one or two, at latest three years, it will be working at full speed—working for Germany."

He went on to say that if the Anglo-Saxons pointed to their Empire resources, Germans could point to the Near East, to North Africa, Russia and Japan, and concluded:

"The Yankee is losing face. It must be sad for the affairs of the Jews and their satellite."

Dr. Ley referred to President Wilson's peace efforts in the World War and said, "There was still time then—but today? Poor, poor Daddy Roosevelt—it would have been so nice, but destiny did not will it. A swindle works only once. Times have changed. All the abuse and lamentation will no longer help.

"Now you have really 'missed the bus' for you will never overcome the lead of the Germans."

Meanwhile, the Lokal Anzeiger in an Amsterdam dispatch quoted Reichspostmaster Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge as saying that Germany was making preparations for a European postal and telegraph union. The statement was made in an address before postal workers in the Netherlands.

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close Foreign office connections, termed the cancellation of President Roosevelt's Wednesday night speech as a "diplomatic continuation of the President's illness."

German sources had anticipated the speech as furtherance of the intervention movement.

In that connection, the Dienst added a statement attributed to Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka that Japan was prepared to carry on terms of the Three-Power Pact and had been "taken into calculation by the earnest Americans."

Eden Demands Japan Respect Rights of Britain in China

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden bluntly warned Japan today that British economic restrictions against it would not be eased unless Japan recognizes British rights in China.

He said instructions to this effect had been sent to the British Ambassador at Tokyo.

Both the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, and the United States envoy, Joseph C. Grew, conferred separately today with Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka, said a dispatch from Tokyo.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden declared also that Britain had "great sympathy with Syrian aspirations for independence." (The British fear Syria may become a route for a German drive on Suez from Asia Minor.)

On Iraq, which adjoins Syria, Mr. Eden said that British forces there were being reinforced swiftly, but that Britain had no intention of threatening Iraq's independence.

Help for China

Discussing British-Japanese relations, Mr. Eden said Britain would continue to do what it could to help China maintain its independence.

"I have indicated on recent occasions that Japanese discrimination against our interests in China is at variance with the numerous assurances of the Japanese Government and that in the view of His Majesty's Government the Japanese Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility," Mr. Eden said.

"I have stated that representations have been addressed to the Government and its representatives, the outcome of which has been unsatisfactory."

"To this I must add that I have now instructed His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokyo to reply to Japanese complaints of economic restrictions in British territory by saying that, while our main object is to conserve supplies for our war effort and prevent those supplies from reaching our enemies, we naturally are influenced in deciding our economic policy by the attitude of the Japanese Government toward our interests in China."

Asks for Assurance

Sir J. Wardlaw Milne, Conservative, told the Foreign Secretary the House would be "very grateful" for his statement on Japan as showing "determination in policy which is very desirable."

Then, he asked, "will he give us assurance that policy will be pursued with determination in the future?"

"Yes," Mr. Eden responded amid loud cheers. "Wardlaw Milne may be quite sure we will do our best. Our position is quite plain. The Japanese Government complained to us of our economic policy. They cannot expect any help in that direction until they treat our interests in China with proper consideration."

Mr. Eden said British military action in Iraq was being carried out vigorously and added that the Government was convinced that Rashid Ali al Gailani was "not upheld by the country as a whole."

Of France, he said that whatever concessions Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan made to Adolf Hitler, "I find it hard to believe that the French people, helpless though they may be to prevent the Germans' spoilation, . . . will be so false to their noble traditions as to work actively for the German cause and thus . . . postpone their day of liberation."

Japan Seeks Australian Wool; Proposes Barter Payments

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 14 (Australian Associated Press)—Japan has been seeking increased supplies of wool from Australia, offering payment on the barter basis, according to Sir Earle Page, Minister of Commerce.

Sir Earle added that acceptance of the Japanese proposal would not extend to the barter system which was not acceptable either to the British or the Australian Governments. The main consideration was that the British Government had purchased all Australia's exportable wood for the duration of the war and while Britain could not be expected to take it all, British permission was required for all exports. Japan at present is receiving slightly more than the prewar normal quantity of wool—70,000,000 pounds.

Wool Clip Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The Australian wool clip this season—the second of the British Government's wartime purchase contract—will realize more than £60,000,000, a level reached only a few times in wool history. It represents an unexpectedly moderate fall compared with last season's £65,000,000.

Owing to a cost of production heavily increased by drought, growers will have a considerably lessened profit, but from the national viewpoint, Australia will again have an excellent revenue from her staple product. The average appraised price of 12.36 pence a pound is above early predictions and compares with 12.405 pence for the whole of last season. To bring the average to the contract price of almost 13.5 pence, an equalization payment of a little more than the rate of 8½ per cent paid last year is anticipated.

Despite their smaller net returns, the woolgrowers have decided as a gesture to make no effort to obtain a higher price from the British Government. Relieved by the purchase contract of the anxieties attached to the open market disposal of wool, the growers are attempting to evolve a policy to secure the future of wool in the post-war reconstruction.

The major problem is that the anticipated wartime accumulation of stocks will outweigh the world consumption power immediately after the war. However, supplementing Britain's own enlarged wool absorption, factors are operating to offset partly the cutting off of the important consumption of Continental Europe.

United States importers have lodged orders in Australia to date this season for 461,000 bales and, in addition, 155,000 bales have been shipped under the plan for the storage of 850,000 bales in the United States.

The figures contrast with 49,816 bales exported from Australia to the United States during last season. Stepped-up mill activity in Canada, New Zealand and India, as well as in Australia itself, is absorbing increased quantities. These outlets do not wholly compensate for the loss of European markets, but they will be a check to the growth of surplus stocks. Hopes are also being built on indications that the reserve stock established in the United States is not merely a wartime measure.

Back to the Sea Again

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 14 (AP)—Grey-haired Sir Walter Henry Cowan, who joined the Royal Navy in the days when sails, instead of turbines, drove the fighting ships, is again serving at sea with Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Sir Walter, who retired with the rank of Admiral in 1931, had some difficulty persuading the Admiralty to allow him to return to the quarterdeck. When war broke out he applied for a fleet assignment, but he was 69, and the Admiralty bluntly replied: "No, too old."

Sir Walter wouldn't listen to that answer. He kept insisting and was finally assigned to the fleet.

Sir Walter, who once gave orders to Admiral Cunningham, now takes them from his one-time subordinate. The Commander-in-Chief, who was a destroyer Captain under Sir Walter's command in 1926, welcomed him to the Mediterranean Fleet, where he will serve as a liaison officer.

Sir Walter entered the navy in the eighties, when the examiners demanded a sound knowledge of sail-handling rather than familiarity with steam engines.

He served in the Eastern Mediterranean in campaigns at the turn of the century. He held Captain's rank during the World War. From 1917 to 1920 he commanded the first light cruiser squadron of the Grand Fleet.

While he was Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Station, 1926-28, Sir Walter was given the rank of Admiral. In the year preceding his retirement he served as first and principal naval aide to King George V.

New Canada Plant For Browning Gun

OTTAWA, May 14 (CP)—A new $8,000,000 Government plant to be constructed at Windsor, Ont., will produce what is described as one of the most efficient weapons of modern warfare—the Browning high-speed machine gun—munitions and Supply Department officials said here.

The rapid-fire Browning is mounted in groups of four on the wings of hurricanes and other crack fighting airplanes. The concentrated fire of the eight guns can blast a bomber in two.

The plant will be wholly owned by the Crown and will be operated as a subsidiary of General Motors of Canada Corporation to be known as Border Cities Industries, Ltd.

U. S. Envoy to China Lands at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, May 14 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, new United States Ambassador to China, arrived on the liner President Garfield today, en route to Chungking.

Col. Samuel Howard also arrived to replace Col. De Witt Peck as Commander of the 4th U. S. Marines stationed here.

TOKYO, May 14 (AP)—The United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, conferred separately today with Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister. The subjects they discussed were not disclosed.

British Envoy Takes Police to the Movies

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 14 (AP)—Fourteen policemen went to the movies last night as guests of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador and Lady Halifax.

The policemen have been escorting the Ambassador and Lady Halifax around the city. Yesterday Capt. Stanley Beatty, of the Kansas City, Kan., Police Department, took two orchids to the envoy's hotel suite as a corsage for Lady Halifax. The theater invitation was the response.

New Position Filled By RKO-Radio Studio

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 14 (AP)—Joseph I. Breen, who resigned recently as Administrator of the Motion Picture Producers Association production code, has been named General Manager of RKO-Radio Studio.

George J. Schaefer, President, said Mr. Breen had been given a long-term contract and would be chosen a Vice-President at the next Board meeting. The position he takes is a new one.

RAF Planes' Loads Offset to Nazis

LONDON, May 14 (CP)—Increased bomb loads carried by Royal Air Force bombers "partly offset" the German advantage of having air bases close to Britain, Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, said in an article quoted May 12 by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The article commented on "the tremendous load of bombs which now can be carried by a single British machine."

In a general review of war developments, the Army newspaper notes that "the hardest blows delivered by the German air force in recent weeks have been aimed at British ports and centers of shipbuilding," and also that "the experience of the last war proved that British and United States industry made up for sinkings by U-boats."

Air Raid Precaution Speeded in Ottawa

OTTAWA (CP)—Air raid precaution services in Canada's capital are developing with speed, organization workers said recently.

The Ottawa Federal District Air Raid Precaution Organization has a strength of more than 1,000 active members. Classes for first aid are being attended by officials and additional classes will be established to permit every A. R. P. member to obtain training.

Under the direction of senior wardens, more than 100 men are being enrolled for river patrols on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers.

Canada Unlikely To Export Beef

OTTAWA, May 14 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said today that a strong home market was absorbing most of Canada's beef and that it probably would be impossible to fill export quotas this year.

Figures available here showed that 38,738 head of cattle—including 12,232 calves—were shipped to the United States in the first four months of the year, against a quarterly export quota to that Nation of 51,720 head.

Nazi Vessel Taken

CANBERRA, Australia, May 14 (Australian Associated Press)—Navy Minister William Morris Hughes has announced that the Australian cruiser Canberra and the New Zealand cruiser Leander had intercepted a German supply ship in the Indian Ocean. He said a Norwegian tanker, previously captured by the Germans, also had been intercepted.

The supply ship, which had been acting as auxiliary to an enemy raider, was identified as the Coburg, a vessel of 7,400 tons. The Norwegian ship was the Ketty Brovig of 7,031 tons.

Eighteen German officers and 47 ratings were taken prisoner and a number of Norwegian and Chinese seamen, held captive by the Germans, were released.

Indian Trainees in England To Study War Industrialism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—A new landmark in Anglo-Indian relations has been set up with the arrival here of the first batch of 50 young Indian industrial workers who are to gain experience in British factories and to study British working-class life and trade union organizations.

The program has a two-fold purpose—to help war production in India and to prepare Indian workers for postwar industrial development

The first 50 trainees are to start by attending a British technical training center with British workers. They will stay here for six months and after the first month, during which they will live in a hotel, they will be billeted with British workers' families.

Besides technical work at a training center, they will visit factories and be shown trades union methods.

For their last two months in England, they will be employed on actual war production in British works.

Another 50 young men will arrive later and further batches will follow if the scheme is successful.

Bevin Sees Benefit

The idea was originated by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service. Welcoming the trainees here, he said that greater industrialism was inevitable in India, making great changes in Indian life. He wanted Indians to benefit from British experience, so they might be spared the sufferings the British people had gone through with the sudden arrival of industrialization.

He wanted them to start off in their labor conditions at the point now reached in Britain.

Mr. Bevin suggested that the friendships which the Indians would make in England would be even more important than the technical skill they would acquire. They would make history, he said, by forging a new unity between British and Indian workers.

Even in the vortex of the battle against aggression, Mr. Bevin said, Britain had not forgotten the British Commonwealth with its peoples of many different political and religious views. He said there was a common bond, however, among all common people of the Commonwealth in their wish for peaceful endeavor in industrial development and in raising standards of living.

Eager to Aid Britain

The Indians garlanded Mr. Bevin in Indian fashion and cheered the British Government. Mr. S. C. Roy, former master of Dehra Dun School, India—a counterpart of England's Eton—who is in charge of the party, said the trainees wanted to help speed production which the British were achieving so gallantly.

This first batch of Indian trainees are from all parts of India and of different religions. They are prepared, however, to live together and in English homes. This means they hold new ideals of unity and tolerance among religions and stand for modern progress.

This correspondent spoke to Moslems from Northern India, Hindus from the central provinces, and Moslems from the Southern state of Hyderabad. There were also Sikhs, Christians, and Parsees. The young men previously had worked in Indian ordnance factories, in jute and textile mills, electric power houses, railways, and in steel works. They had volunteered to come to England to improve their prospects when they return to India.

They gave this writer the impression that they had an enterprising spirit similar to young Americans who used to go West.

Asked how they thought they would face bombing, they said that if the British people could continue under such conditions, then they could. The eager bearing of the young visitors clearly refuted Nazi propaganda that they are being brought over by the British to work under a fire which British workers cannot stand.

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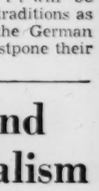

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Hitler and Darlan Hint Warning to U. S.

VICHY, France, May 14 (AP)—The French Government unanimously approved today the negotiations between Adolf Hitler and the French Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, presenting the United States with what diplomatic circles called the accomplished fact of European co-operation designed to halt American entry into the war.

There still was no official indication of what the terms involved but a communiqué, issued after the Cabinet meeting, said "the effects of these negotiations will be felt soon."

Admiral Darlan, who also is the Vichy regime's Foreign Minister, was disclosed this week to have met Herr Hitler at an undisclosed time and place in the presence of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Entering Final Stage

Diplomatic circles were agreed generally that the terms included not only economic but political collaboration as well between the French and their German conquerors.

Belief was expressed, however, that the negotiations had not yet reached a final stage.

In the exchange, France was reported scheduled to receive varied advantages as, for example, the return of a number of prisoners who are primarily farm workers and a northward revision of the demarcation line, putting Paris in the zone not German-occupied and leaving the Nazis in control of only one fifth of France.

This morning's communiqué was considered in some quarters to be more than anything a warning to the United States that France is committed to collaboration.

All it said was:

"The Cabinet met under the Presidency of Pétain. It heard a report from Darlan on French-German negotiations."

One semiofficial source said that Admiral Darlan was expected to return to the occupied zone "very soon" to meet a "high ranking German figure."

This was interpreted in some informed quarters as a sign that detailed terms still had not been settled despite the wording of the Cabinet communiqué.

"At the present hour, after the Balkan campaign which eliminated the presence of Brtish troops from the European continent—Gibraltar excepted—everything indicates that Germany is thinking more and more of the organization of the Continent," said the semiofficial French Paris Mondial Agency, which formerly was Havas.

"The problem is to find out what place is to be reserved for France in this new organization."

French War Crosses Rescinded by Vichy

By the Associated Press

Vichy

French soldiers who won the Croix de Guerre in 1939-40 will have to win it again to the satisfaction of the new regime.

All the war crosses issued by the Daladier and Reynaud governments have been rescinded by decree. Each case will be re-examined to see if the present administration wishes to award a substitute.

The new medals will be like the cross of 1871, issued when France lost another war to Germany. Wearing of the 1939-40 cross will be illegal.

Press Chief Named

VICHY, France, May 14 (AP)—Pierre Dominique, formerly a featured writer for the Paris newspaper Le Journal and since the armistice one of the directors of the French Government Press Service, has been appointed Chief of the French Information Service.

The service last year took over the news collecting and distributing functions in France of the Havas Agency.

Tour of Inspection

MADRID, May 14 (AP)—Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Secretary of State for Aviation in the Vichy Government, arrived at Dakar, French West Africa, yesterday for a tour of inspection.

Dispatches from Dakar said that General Bergeret will study aerial defense plans for the entire North African region.

Nazis Deny Ability of Hess To Promote British Peace

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—Nazis said tonight that Rudolf Hess carried no documents to Britain likely to reveal German state and military secrets and that he flew to the Glasgow area to make contact with the Duke of Hamilton, described as a member of a pacifist organization.

They asserted that Herr Hess was politically incompetent and that any peace proposals he might make in Britain would be disavowed by Berlin.

A German spokesmen said Herr Hess expected to fulfill his so-called peace mission in about two days, returning then to Germany with gasoline to be furnished by the British.

Earlier one authorized source said Herr Hess had expected to return to Germany in a few weeks. They denied that Herr Hess knew the plans of the Reich's supreme military leadership.

Another Version

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The German radio, firing a salvo in the "battle of propaganda" on the Hess case, made the following radiocast today:

"The real motives of the flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland are revealed in documents left behind him, the contents of which were communicated to the press Wednesday noon.

"Hess embarked on the flight with the intention of proceeding to the estate of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon in Lanarkshire and, as a matter of fact, he landed in the vicinity of the estate.

"Hess had made the acquaintance of the Duke at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 and believed that the Duke belonged to a British group in opposition to (Prime Minister) Churchill as representative of a clique of warmongers. Hess further believed that the Duke possessed sufficient influence to be able to wage an effective fight against the Churchill clique.

Purpose of Flight

"From letters left behind him and other documents, it is clear that Hess by his personal intervention hoped to enable the whole truth to become known as it existed according to his conviction. The object of his journey to Great Britain was to explain to those circles which he considered accessible to reasonable arguments the real position of England and also the position of Germany.

"He believed it to be possible to induce, by his personal intervention, those circles in Great Britain who are prepared to make peace to enlighten the British public still more on the true position of Britain and thus to prepare perhaps after all soil for German-British understanding.

"Rudolf Hess under no circumstances had the intention of getting in touch with Winston Churchill. On the contrary, he wanted to address himself to the inner political opposition against Churchill, as becomes unmistakably evident from his notes which have been found."

James Roosevelt Gives President's Message to Greece

CAIRO, Egypt, May 14 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt delivered a note from his father to King George II of Greece in Crete and then returned to Cairo yesterday.

While the letter was written by President Roosevelt before the Greek military collapse and removal of the Greek Government to Crete to continue the struggle, it was understood that young Roosevelt expressed to the King regret that American aid did not arrive in time and assured him that the promise of material help still holds good in connection with the Greeks' continuing struggle against the Nazis.

Young Roosevelt, an officer in the United States Marines, is on an observation mission, having come here by way of Chungking, China, and Iraq.

The only United States aid which actually reached Greece was American Red Cross bandages and cash.

Ambulances and other supplies started from America long before the Greek defeat went to the bottom of the Indian Ocean on two Greek ships.

Some United States war material in transit when the war ended in Greece was diverted to the British in the Near East.

Pigeon Dictator For Dutch Reported

LONDON, May 14 (CP)—According to the correspondent of Vrij Nederland, Free Netherlands newspaper published in London, Heinrich Himmler, German Gestapo chief, has installed a "pigeon dictator" in Holland to make sure the 600,000 pigeons in the Netherlands are not used against the Nazis.

"Under the new rules only pigeons which have a number and code letter are permitted to fly over Holland," the newspaper says. "Every pigeon fancier must keep a daily log book relating to each bird in his loft and record the time of release and return. Thousands of pigeons have already been killed because of the food shortage."

No Defeatism Here

Wide World; International

He Exemplifies Spirit of Free France

Maurice Halna Du Fretay acclaimed by comrades in Free French Air Force after receiving Empire Medal from Air Marshal L. A. Pattinson. M. Du Fretay built his own plane secretly in France and made a daring flight to England. He was attacked by a Messerschmitt while en route but managed to escape. Lower picture shows Marshal Pattinson conferring medal.

Engine Chased Train—Crashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 14—Semi-comic circumstances were associated with a recent minor railway crash in New South Wales.

Heavily laden with 600 tons of coal from Wollongong and Port Kembla, a freight train had been hauled to the top of a mountain track by three locomotives, two in front and a "pusher" engine behind.

As usual the pusher was uncoupled by the guard at the summit, but when the guard went to a hut nearby the train set off without him.

Returning he persuaded the driver of the pusher engine to set off after the train and, with whistle shrilling through the fog, the chase was started.

Rounding a curve at full speed they discovered too late that the driver of the freight train, hearing the whistle, had slowed down.

The pusher engine crashed into the rear of the freight train, derailed itself, wrecked the guard's brake-van and derailed the rear coal truck. No one was injured.

Now the Railway Department is holding an inquiry into an accident unique in its history.

British Fire Fighting Nationalized

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The British Government's decision to completely reorganize the fire-fighting system of the country and place it on a national basis, constitutes the most important move on the home front since the Nazi air "blitz" of Britain began.

Acting in response to the growing public demand, Mr. Herbert S. Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister for Home Security, has announced that emergency legislation is to be introduced and passed as soon as possible taking control of the fire brigades out of the hands of the local authorities and regrouping them into larger units on regional basis with unity of commands. A system of mobile fire-fighting bodies will also be developed.

Thus for the first time the British Government has, in a practical manner, taken drastic action designed to meet the serious emergency conditions arising out of the air raids which, if left alone, would have rapidly developed into a desperate situation.

Local Forces Inadequate

A major lesson of the air attacks, not only in London but in other towns such as Plymouth, Coventry, and Bristol, has been that the local organizations have been insufficient to meet the fire menace resulting from the major raids.

Time and again experience has shown that it is the fires started by incendiary bombs, often dropped by scores of thousands, which have caused the worst destruction rather than high explosives — though these, of course, do damage enough.

Accordingly the Government's decision to weld the Nation's 1,400 local fire brigades into a single national organization under centralized control has been welcomed by the public as the first step toward a new and broader national approach to all problems related to defense against air raids.

It is regarded as an inevitable conclusion that other major problems arising out of air raids, such as feeding, billeting, shelter, and sanitary arrangements, ought likewise to be reorganized as soon as possible on a regional basis with centralized national control.

It is on the 12 civil defense regions set up in the event of an invasion that the Government is to base the new national fire-fighting organization.

Control is to be exercized directly through regional commissioners.

Regions are to be divided into subregions in which a number of local authorities will be grouped together in certain defined areas according to size—sometimes as many as 20 or 30 local communities together.

One of the main aims is to evolve a system which will permit quick and effective movement of men and equipment to places where they are most needed.

Extent of Service

As a result of this reorganization and the removal of control from local authorities, the national exchequer is to bear the cost of fire services in the future, less some contribution from local funds the amount of which remains to be fixed. The local contribution is expected to be about 75 per cent of the regular fire brigade service in a standard year.

As at present conceived, this reorganization of fire fighting on a national basis includes the auxiliary fire service, but does not take in "fire bomb fighters," or fire watchers, of whom there are more than a 1,000,000 in the country.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who is associated with Mr. Morrison as an additional Parliamentary Secretary, has been given special responsibility, however, for organizing fire prevention through fire-bomb fighter groups.

The reorganization of fire brigades on a national basis will be under the direction of Mr. William Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Home Security.

Radio Listeners Still Hear Big Ben

By the Associated Press

London, May 14

Big Ben's chimes continue to ring out over the British Broadcasting Corporation circuit, despite the damage done to the huge clock on Saturday night's bombing raid.

The bomb which crashed through the clock tower put the radiocasting apparatus out of commission for a short period, but it was operating again later the same night. The clock and bells were undamaged.

Ex-Italian Attaché On Way to Lisbon

ABOARD THE EXCALIBUR, at Sea, May 14 (AP)—Admiral Alberto Lais, Italian naval attache recalled from Washington at the request of the United States Government and removed by the British from the Spanish diner Marques de Comillas at Bermuda in April, has been placed aboard this American Export liner bound for Lisbon.

It was reported that he had been exchanged for a British diplomat captured in the Balkans by the Italians.

(This apparently was Ronald Ian Campbell, British Minister to Yugoslavia, for whom a British submarine made a daring but futile sally into the port of Kotor in April. He was reported May 4 to be in Italy awaiting repatriation.)

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Some 'Hess-capades' in the News

Continued from Page 1

was laboring under a delusion he could bring about peace.

With the entire Nation aroused over the case and eager for details, DNB, German official news agency, took occasion to publish a list of seven recent cases in which six men and a woman were arrested in different localities and sentenced to four- to six-year terms for listening to foreign radio broadcasts.

Horses First

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 14 (AP)—David McLean, the Scottish farmer who confronted the parachuting Rudolf Hess with a pitchfork told reporters seeking his story:

"You'll hae tae wait until I feed the horses."

Eden Explains

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, addressing an English-Speaking Union luncheon today, suggested this explanation for the flight of Rudolf Hess:

"A small group of men possessed of immense military power are trying to impose their rule by force on all civilization.

"Whe you have that spectacle you are certain to see something else, too.

"You are certain to see in time of stress and strain evidence among that small group of men not only of tension but of dissension.

"In this you may well find, in part at least, an explanation of the parachute descent that so much electrified the world this last week end."

To Talk on Air?

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The possibility of persuading Rudolf Hess to radiocast to Germany and Nazi-occupied countries to tell them about inner workings in Germany was suggested in lobby conversations today by some members of Parliament.

[When, and if, Rudolf Hess consents to tell his story on the British radio, his words will be 'relayed to American listeners on all the major networks, it was announced in New York today. Radio officials admitted, however, that they had received no word from London of definite plans to put Britain's No. 1 war prisoner on the air.]

Out of the Past

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14 (AP)—The Indianapolis Central Library, anent Rudolf Hess' fligh to Britain, offered without comment the following from a book written in 1555:

"A captain of great Germany shall come to yield himself through pretend aid to the King of Kings . . . so that his revolt will cause great shedding of blood."

Cut From Films

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—Newsreel shots showing Rudolf Hess at the Messerschmitt plant at Augsburg May 1 announcing awards of the new Nazi "Pioneer of Labor" decoration were clipped yesterday from the films currently showing in Berlin movie houses.

There was a short sequence of him addressing workers in a huge hall with Messerschmitt planes as a background and later shaking hands with men honored.

The view still was included Monday night, when the first news of his flight broke, but had been removed by last night.

Nazi 'Dry Rot'

MONTREAL, May 14 (AP)—Otto Strasser, former Nazi Party leader who knew Rudolf Hess for 20 years, said yesterday in an interview that he believed Herr Hess fled to England because "he has lost confidence that Hitler can win the war."

In other remarks contained in a copyrighted story in the Montreal Herald, Mr. Strasser said Herr Hess' flight confirmed his belief that "within the national fabric of Germany there is a dry rot at work that will bring the whole Nazi system to destruction."

"Hess, knowing full well that his life was not worth a pfennig, escaped before the axe fell."

To Force Action?

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess' flight to England was seen by Wade Werner, Associated Press writer, who was four years in Berlin, as indicating that the German military machine will soon go into new intensified action.

To obliterate effects on German morale of the flight, Mr. Werner explained, Germany will have to divert attention by some big action. This was done after the purging of Gen. Werner von Blomberg in 1938, Mr. Werner pointed out.

Beginning?

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess' flight from Germany was viewed yesterday as "the criterion of ruptures" in the Nazi hierarchy by Egon Hanfstaengl, whose father, Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, once a close friend of Hitler, fled Germany.

"Whenever anybody leaves Germany the Nazis always declare him to be insane," said Mr. Hanfstaengl. "They said the same about my father when he disagreed."

Maggot in Apple

LONDON May 14 (AP)—When Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the Ministry of Information about the parachute landing in Scotland of Rudolf Hess, it was disclosed today, Director General Sir Walter Monckton cried: "That's great news."

Mr. Churchill replied: "Yes — the maggot is in the apple."

Trial by Exiles

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP) — Trial of Rudolf Hess before an internation court with 16 exiled governments represented was urged yesterday in a cable sent to Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Home Security, by Victor Riesel, managing editor of "The New Leader" magazine and Gerhart H. Seger, editor of the "Neue Volkszeitung" and a former member of the German Reichstag.

'To Fool England'

BUTTE, Mont., May 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess may have been sent from Germany "too fool England," says Carl J. Hambro, onetime President of the Norwegian Parliament and of the League of Nations Assembly.

It isn't reasonable to suppose, Mr. Hambro said in a speech last night, that Hess deserted Chancellor Hitler.

Danger Spot in Mediterranean

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Location of Tunisia

French Governor Envisages Possible Attack on Tunisia

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 14 (AP) — Although he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the world situation, Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident-General of Tunisia, believes this part of the French Empire is in greater danger than any other.

"Obviously" this is true, he said in an interview, "because it is in the dangerous Middle Mediterranean Basin."

He declined to hazard a guess, however, when asked if he thought French Africa was in greater or less danger of invasion now than it was several months ago.

Tunisia, along with Nice and Corsica, long have been sore points in Italian-French relations. Fascist demonstrators shouted these three words—Nice, Tunisia, Corsica—in pre-war agitation symbolizing Italian colonial desires and Tunisia itself, containing 100,000 Italian residents, has been a smouldering volcano in world affairs for 60 years, since France made it a protectorate.

[In February, 1939, a serious clash between Italians and French was reported, along with four Frenchmen killed, an incident which dramatized the existence of a defense line on the frontier separating the French and Italian colonies.

[Some of Gen. Maxime Weygand's North African military forces now are stationed in Tunisia and only last Feburary General Weygand asserted that France would not permit the Nazis to use Bizerte, on the Tunisian Coast, as a base for operations.]

Competent observers here believe the French would have a difficult time holding off any powerful aerial and motorized force unless help came quickly from the outside. (The "Free French" leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, recently said an attack on Tunisia would bring the whole French Empire back into the war.)

The interview with Admiral Esteva quickly took an economic trend as he discussed the problem of food supply in France.

"We are sending as much as possible" of wheat, vegetables, fruit and mutton, he said. Questioned about economic collaboration between Tunisia and the Axis Powers, the Admiral replied:

"There is no such collaboration."

Admiral Esteva, an extremely religious, gray-bearded man who spent his happiest years at sea, declared that only "the Eternal Father" can say who will win the war and said he felt the world was "in need of a great religious revival."

"What will be the repercussion on the Moslems of French Africa, in your opinion, if the war continues in Iraq?" he was asked.

"I don't think it's going to continue," he replied.

There are 2,260,000 Arabs in Tunisia to 115,000 French and 100,000 Italians, and the state of the Arab mind obviously is of great importance here.

"Do you find the natives of good morale and remaining faithful to France?"

"Ah, yes," Admiral Esteva replied. "Everywhere I go in the interior I have observed that."

Flight of Hess Aids British Propaganda

Continued from Page 1

pany today declared that Herr Hess is "talking and writing words which will make the German High Command sweat."

Writing and Reading

However that may be, it seems that Herr Hess is both writing and reading although his reading is apparently including some fiction with which he has been supplied. And since prisoners of war do not give interviews—and since Herr Hess's words would be carefully reserved for military scrutiny—there is no knowledge of his conversations except for the somewhat casual remarks to his captors.

Any questions as to his actual identity, meanwhile, appear to have been settled. Ivone Kirkpatrick, former Chargé d'Affaires of Britain's Berlin Embassy, who first definitely identified the mysterious parachutist as Herr Hitler's lieutenant and second designated political heir, still was with him.

While lawyers were discussing whether Herr Hess is to rank as a military or civilian prisoner of war and others were pointing out that his reported funds and insurance policies deposited abroad amount to thousands of pounds, the British press was emphasizing that the capture of Herr Hess has given British propaganda its biggest chance of the war.

Provided that imagination and swift action can be brought into play, it is maintained that this incident provides an excellent opportunity to destroy the myth of Germany's blind confidence in the Führer.

A Blow to Myth

Herr Goebbels' picture of a united nation fighting under an adored and trusted chief must, it is stated, receive a shattering blow when the very embodiment of that feeling has fled to the enemy. "Das Reich" in the last Christmas number wrote, "The chief feeling of the nation toward the Führer's deputy—he inspires confidence."

The shaking of the myth of Nazi solidarity must also serve, especially beyond German frontiers, as a check upon the legendary Nazi invincibility and strengthen the belief of those who are maintaining that the Nazi regime must one day crack from within due to its own moral hollowness.

This hoped for effect may be seen in Vichy, where today, it is understood, the Cabinet of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain is discussing the terms that Admiral Jean Darlan brought from Herr Hitler. Unless that Cabinet is too deeply dyed in anti-British sentiment or still too convinced of Herr Hitler's ultimate triumph, the Hess action should enable them to think more clearly as to future developments and strengthen their will to resist.

Warning Is Sounded

In Britain, however, should be emphasized that warning sounded against too wishful thinking regarding conditions in Germany today. It is too much to assume that the Hess episode means an early breach in the German military machine, in fact, it will probably increase rather than slacken its efficiency in the near future so as to compensate for any loss in prestige.

Warnings were also uttered against forgetting that Herr Hess was for 20 years more than simply the mouthpiece of Herr Hitler, that he was as much responsible as other leading Nazis for what has happened in the Third Reich.

"Die Zeitung," Free German journal in London, today emphasizes that Herr Hess, with Capt. Ernest Roehm, was Herr Hitler's first and closest associate, joint founder of the Storm Troops, joint producer of their terror, joint author of the book of destructive nihilism, "Mein Kampf," and fully cognizant of the origins of the Reichstag fire.

"His hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people," this journal continues. "His fanaticism and ruthlessness match that of Himmler and Streicher." The only difference between Herr Hess and his "fellow criminals," it concludes, is "an air of offended honesty with which he did everything, from tortures in concentration camps to war preparations against Czechoslovakia."

'Mein Kampf' Tells Of British Valor

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 14

In connection with Rudolf Hess' flight to England, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace yesterday called reporters' attention to a passage from "Mein Kampf," book written by Adolf Hitler with the help of Herr Hess.

Mr. Wallace handed the reporters this translation of a passage from Chapter 12 of "Mein Kampf":

"The British Nation can be counted upon to carry through to victory any struggle that it once enters upon no matter how long such a struggle may last or however great the sacrifices that may be necessary or whatever the means that have to be employed; and all this even though the actual military equipment at hand may be utterly inadequate when compared with that of other nations."

Consulted Palmist

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Josef Ranald, German-American palmist, said today that Rudolf Hess had consulted him on several occasions to determine his destiny and "he struck me as the most sane of the many Nazi leaders I interviewed."

British Air Bases Sufficient For Major Attack on Nazis

Continued from Page 1

rectory of Aviation, published in Geneva, Britain in peacetime possessed 250 airdromes. During the war the establishment of new ones has proceeded apace and the RAF already has shown itself able to dispatch a force estimated at 300 planes in a single night raid on Germany. Apart from the fact that there's a limit to the number of planes that can be used with safety during an attack on any one target at night the British have never favored massed formations for bombing against prepared defenses in daylight and the fate that befell the Germans, who did favor it, in operations against this country last year doesn't tempt the RAF to change its viewpoint except for essentially surprise attacks on the Occupied French coast. In any case bombers don't take off in formation even in daylight, they rise singly and either keep a rendezvous aloft or operate alone and this means the total that can take to the air from one airdrome depends not on the size of the field but on the number of planes that can be taxied to the takeoff point.

600 Fields in Germany

The Nazis are known to have about 600 airdromes in Germany quite apart from many others in occupied territory and the largest number of takeoffs it is believed the Nazis have made for single operation against Britain is about 500.

Britain's ultimate ability to at least double that performance is promised by the fact that it is possible comfortably to operate between 20 and 30 bombers from a single flying field for one raid and the use of only 50 airdromes would permit the employment of more than 1,000 machines for such a purpose if a force of that size was considered desirable.

Under wartime conditions an airdrome is essentially the marshalling and dispatching yard of potentialities conditioned by two factors—adjacent facilities available for effective and convenient dispersal of machines when on the ground and the number of machines available for such dispersal. The basic problem conditioning the scale of British bombing attacks therefore is described as one of production. The solution to this is not considered likely to entail a fatal embarrassment through the inadequacy of airdrome space. This doesn't mean that the provision of more airdromes doesn't constitute a problem. The very number of flying fields now in operation or in the course of establishment means, in the words of Sir Edward Ellington, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, that it's "becoming increasingly difficult to find airdrome sites on this small island."

Question of Priority

This is because the ideal site for a flying field—an expanse of level, well-drained hearty grassland—is also apt to look like an ideal site to a farmer or factory designer, both of whom have a vital part to play in the successful prosecution of the war. This raises the question of priority. At first the obvious necessity was to use sites naturally suited, but with time and thought, it is argued sites that don't at first glance appear ideal for flying purposes can be made suitable by blasting, leveling and other means of adaptation.

On the defensive side of the air question, it is felt in air circles here, that Britain's very smallness is a big asset, as it permits the permanent concentration of defenses, whereas the Germans have such an extensive air front to defend that the RAF has considerable scope in selecting targets for heavy attack.

Today Britain devotes a proportion of its airdromes to training, assembly, concentration and transport purposes and some of these can probably be used for bombers as training and construction plans expand in the Empire overseas and the United States and the bringing of more bombers into operation taxes the present facilities for operating them.

'Airgraph' Speeds British Soldiers' Middle East Mail

LONDON, May 14 (CP)—The post office has opened an "airgraph" letter service—the first of its kind—to speed delivery of letters from soldiers serving in the Middle East.

Soldiers write their letters on a special form 11 inches by 8 inches and print their names in block letters in a panel at the bottom. The completed form is photographed on a small film and delivered by airplane to Britain where an enlargement is made and mailed to address indicated.

Use of film effects a reduction in the weight and space of ordinary correspondence.

Maverick Faces Runoff In Mayoralty Contest

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 14 (AP)—Maury Maverick, former New Deal Congressman and a friend of President Roosevelt, faces a runoff fight with the man he beat two years ago for the post of Mayor of San Antonio.

A nearly complete unofficial count of yesterday's City election votes showed Mayor Maverick trailing former Mayor C. K. Quin by more than 2,000. Votes of two other candidates were sufficient to force the runoff election. It probably will be held May 27 although the date has not been set officially.

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Menzies Asks Full U. S. Aid To Insure Future of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—All the component peoples of the British Empire are carrying on the war against the Axis, not only in their own self-interest, but for the future of the world, Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, declared in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations here last night. He appealed at the same time for full American aid to Britain, repudiating the thought that "some decent fraction" of American effort would suffice.

"I beg of you to understand that it will not," he said. "Whether you are neutral or belligerent—and that is for you and nobody else to decide—our cause—which is your cause—cannot be made victorious by half measures. It is true that in our British countires we know that we have committed ourselves to an effort which will diminish or destroy many dividends and profits, which will remove many of the comforts of life, which will involve burdens which will bow our shoulders for a generation to come.

"But in the great crisis of human history, where for great causes we are required to become less earthy and more god-like, the choice is and must be between comfort and immortality, between dividends and duty.

Simple Philosophy

"I have a simple philosophy on these matters which it is my honor to share with the people of Australia. In homely terms it is this: What matter if, when this war is over, we 'scratch gravel' provided it is our own gravel; what matter if we find ourselves poor, provided our poverty is of that honest kind the sharing of which invokes the true and equal dignity of man."

The effects of the war will make themselves felt on the American way of life "for the rest of time," Mr. Menzies held.

"Then let us begin to realize—not that this is a British fight and we are going to help her—but that this is our fight," he continued. "This is no sordid enterprise in which we are engaged. We are fighting for the future of the world.

"The British Empire is not asking for charity. It is a strong Empire. It is full of brave and resourceful people. It will fight this war out, even if it fights alone against many enemies. What we shall give to the winning of the war is all that we have—no less. You cannot meanly calculate the cost of liberty.

"Unless you feel that this battle is a miserable European struggle you can hardly fail to pledge to our victory — which will be yours — your resources of industry, your genius of production, vast manpower, and factories, because unless you do this, the war will last for a long time and leave on the world lasting scars, the effect of which you yourselves can scarcely hope to escape.

Asks Pledge of Help

"That is why we are all looking to the United States of America. It is most unlikely that there could be any quick victory without you.

"That does not mean we are asking you to send armies to fight in a war in which for many months no great army has been engaged. But it does mean that we need your help—more than your help—your concentrated and single-minded effort in the production of materials of war and in the delivery of those materials to those places in which they can be effectively used."

Mr. Menzies condemned the "very narrow conception going around about this war," referring indirectly to advertisements placed in New York newspapers by the America First Committee declaring that the United States does not want war.

"Who in this wide world of free men wants to become involved in sacrifice or bloodshed?" he asked. "The British people did not; but much more powerfully they did not want to be involved in slavery or in shame.

Rejects Enemy's Dole

"A nation today which abandons barricades of freedom makes itself a nation of Quislings; puts itself on its enemy's dole. We do not propose to do that, our enemy may destroy us, but he will not pension us."

The Australian Prime Minister denied that Australians were in the war because they had been ordered into it by the British.

"We never have believed that peace in this world is reserved for the man who waits for his enemy to come to him," he asserted. "We have seen enough of what has happened in the world in the last generation to know that peace is not to be guaranteed by inaction, nor by inoffensiveness, nor secured by saying merely, 'we want peace.'

Introduced by Davis

"We believe that when you let loose in the world a great force destructive of peace, it must be wiped out if there is to be any peace for mankind in years to come."

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James and a Director of the Council, introduced Mr. Menzies. Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, was among those on the dais.

Mr. Menzies made substantially the same address in a Nation-wide radiocast over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company later in the evening. He arrived in New York May 13 from Washington, where he had conferred with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. He will leave here for Australia during the day, stopping off in Chicago May 15 to deliver a luncheon address.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia officially received the Prime Minister at City Hall.

. . . *Relax . . . And Smile*

© Harris & Ewing

Australian Prime Minister Is Movie Camera Fan

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia found many opportunities to indulge his hobby of movie photography while visiting in Washington recently. He is making a photographic record of his long trip. He is shown here taking a picture of Australian Minister to the United States Richard Casey and Mrs. Casey.

Noted Americans Urge Action by Roosevelt

NEW YORK, May 14—An appeal by 45 leading Americans to President Roosevelt, urging him to take "a strong stand in the present international crisis, even if positive action means war now," was made public here today The signers pledged their complete support of any such stand and declared their "firm belief" that the large majority of Americans would support such action. They saw the "hold-back" advice of Herbert Hoover, Charles A. Lindbergh, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler as "betraying the best interests of the country."

The appeal to the President contains the names of practically all the officers and members of the Fight for Freedom Committee, of which the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio, is chairman. Among the other signers were Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, formerly commanding the Asiatic Fleet; Herbert Agar, Editor of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Endicott Peabody, Headmaster Emeritus of Groton School and formerly preceptor to President Roosevelt; Charles H. Tuttle, formerly New York County District Attorney; James P. Warburg, banker; Dr. Christian Gauss, Princeton University Dean; Dr. Horace D. Taft, Headmaster Emeritus of Taft School; John Jackson, President of the New York State Bar Association; Henry B. Sabot of Boston, Mass., and William Allen Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College.

"Repeated polls have shown that we are ready for war if war is needed to beat Hitler," the appeal to the President says. "A small minority, making a large noise, is trying to tell us that we do not know what we want; that we are afraid; that we are disunited; that we are impotent in a world of foes. None of this is true.

"We want a decent life for ourselves and our neighbors, so we want the defeat of Naziism and we are willing to pay whatever price our President finds necessary.

"We are the large majority. We are not afraid or disunited. We pledge ourselves to stand behind you, Mr. President, in whatever course you take to make the will of the majority prevail."

Manning Demands Defeat of Hitler, Sees U. S. Already at War With Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, sees the United States already at war with Germany and "all that we hold sacred as Christians and Americans" at stake. There can be no compromise between Democracy and Hitlerism he declared at the 158th annual convention of his diocese here yesterday, and called on the United States to "take definite, decisive action to assure the defeat of Hitlerism."

The convention, after hearing Bishop Manning, adopted a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. G. Paull T. Sargent, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, approving the address in principle.

"It is in our power to give now the aid that will be decisive," Bishop Manning said. "Each day that we delay, each day that we allow our defense measures to be obstructed and stopped by needless and unjustified strikes, means a prolonging of the war, an added strain upon those who are meeting its full onslaught and an increase of the danger to this Hemisphere and our own land."

Bishop Manning characterized the war as "against the very principles of human brotherhood and against religion itself." He came out unreservedly for giving the United States military and naval authorities power to take whatever action in their judgment would be most effective in conjunction with Great Britain.

"Certainly we must deliver our shipments of aid to Great Britain by whatever means is necessary and at whatever risk may be involved," he said. "But the real question is: Is this enough? Does this meet our full obligation as a Nation?"

Bishop Manning's address was on his seventy-fifth anniversary, the fiftieth year of his priesthood and the twentieth year of his Bishopric.

Antiwar Rally May 23

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler will address a "rally against war" May 23 in Madison Square Garden, the America First Committee announced.

Rockefeller Urges Generous Giving For Service Clubs All Over Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Accepting the national chairmanship of sponsors of the United Service Organization for National Defense, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was out today with an appeal to leaders throughout the Nation to co-operate in "one of the most important national efforts since the united war work campaign of 1918."

Mr. Rockefeller recalled that Americans gave more than $170,000,000 to carry on similar activities during the World War, and said that support of the current $10,765,000 program to operate more than 360 service clubs for soldiers, sailors, marines, and defense workers gave every citizen "a real opportunity to show that the Nation is united behind our first line of defense."

"We are asking American men and women who constitute leadership throughout the United States to support this most worthy effort by lending their names to the national sponsoring committee," he said. "Today the Federal Government is developing a comprehensive recreational program in camps. Outside the camps, however, facilities in the nearby towns, villages, and cities are wholly inadequate. The U. S. O. program is directed to meet this need."

The welfare group is representative of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Salvation Army, the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Travelers' Aid Association. Its offices are in the Empire State Building.

Philadelphian Would Defeat 'Sixth Column'

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 (AP)—Organizing the Philadelphia Council of Defense, Chairman Dr. Hubley R. Owen warned "we must be prepared to defeat both the fifth column and 'the sixth column' as well."

The "sixth column" he defined as "those who are utterly indifferent, those who are still star-gazing and waiting for an inspiration from heaven, those who advocate 'business as usual' with no thought directed toward the future or those who sit so securely in their own satisfied surroundings they do not think anything could occur to interrupt their unruffled existence."

Sacrifice

By Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan
Lawyer, and Commander of the 27th Division of the A. E. F.

Let every American throughout the land resolve tonight to sacrifice his personal comfort, ambitions and distracting minority views in the common interests of our country.

From an address on the American Forum of the Air, March 30, 1941

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It is significant that this achievement comes at a time when our country is making a mighty effort to re-arm swiftly. For to further that effort, to help speed it along in any possible way, we have offered the vast facilities of the Rouge Plant and every ounce of our experience.

As you read this, a new $21,000,000 Ford airplane engine plant, started only last fall, is nearly completed. A new magnesium alloy plant, one of the few in the country, is already in production on lightweight airplane engine castings. Work is right now under way on a new $18,000,000 plant for mass production of big bomber assemblies. Orders have been filled for military vehicles of several types, including army reconnaissance cars, army staff cars and bomb service trucks.

In the midst of this activity for National Defense, building the 29 millionth Ford car is simply one part of the day's work.

The American public has acclaimed the 1941 Ford car as the finest in Ford history. Ford Dealers are this year enjoying their greatest sales and expecting their best year since 1937. It is good to be *producing* the things America needs, and to be setting records on the way!

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SEE THE NEW FORDS BUILT IN SOMERVILLE, MASS. . . . . HOURLY TOURS WITH SPECIAL GUIDES

Board Strives to Avert General Motors Strike

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The five-man Labor Defense Mediation Board panel held another hearing today on the threatened General Motors strike, involving some 160,000 workers, following a three-hour session last night.

Mediation efforts are building up to a climax with a strike deadline set for 7 a. m. May 15. The dispute, involving the issues of a "dime-an-hour" wage increase and a so-called union shop, was the subject of eight weeks' discussion between representatives of the United Auto Workers (C. I. O.) and the company before negotiations finally broke down at Detroit and the dispute was certified to the Mediation Board, April 25.

The Board so far has succeeded in settling or averting every major dispute certified to it, or else getting the men back to work pending a final agreement, with the single exception of the soft coal dispute. In that case, the Board quickly found that it could not bring an agreement and issued a statement that the union and northern operators had agreed to its proposed solution, but that the southern operators had stood out. Some observers here think the Mediation Board may follow the same procedure in the General Motors dispute, if it cannot crack the hard nut.

Members of Panel

The mediation panel consists of William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the Board, representing the public; Eugene Meyer, Washington editor, and Gerard Swope of General Electric, representing industry, and James Carey and John Brophy, representing labor. Both of the latter are affiliated with the C. I. O.

Involved in the strike is a major wage issue demand for a 10-cents-an-hour increase, similar to that already won in the machine tool, radio, and steel industries.

It becomes apparent that the C. I. O. is fighting for this "dime an hour" advance all down the line. In a statement issued this week the C. I. O. boasts that it has secured wage increases amounting to $380,000,000 annually for members in the first four months of 1941. It charges that industrial profits have jumped 17.5 per cent over the same period last year.

Union Shop Demanded

Ultimately the Roosevelt Administration will be faced with a basic problem, whether it can carry through its professed policy of keeping prices down, while wages are thus permitted to advance.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. also asks for the so-called union shop in General Motors. Technically this is different from the "closed shop." Under the latter nobody can work at a given plant who is not already a union member. Under the "union shop" the employer has the right to hire anyone he wants, but the worker must join the union after he is once employed. Another issue involved is the best way of working out grievance committee machinery.

General Motors has $750,000,000 of defense contracts, which is said to affect about 5 per cent of production workers, or 8,250. The union offers to send men to work on these defense contracts, irrespective of a strike. Management, however, insists that it would be impossible to differentiate the two types of work and that the number of men is much larger. Union representatives also point out that much of the defense contract work of General Motors has not yet begun, and is in the form of potential factories that are rising. However an agreement exists over the exact degree of defense stoppage that would occur under a strike.

The union asserts that at the maximum it would be $160,000,000, and that C. I. O. defense workers would be prepared to go ahead with this part of the job, even though their fellows were on strike. Both sides are understood to have made concessions since negotiations started. The company has announced that it would grant a 2 to 5 cents increase and a greater amount if the union-shop demand is dropped.

Contract Since 1937

General Motors has had a contract with the U. A. W.-C. I. O. since 1937. Spokesmen for the company assert that it pays an average of $1.05 an hour for all men in the car and body plants, which is one of the highest proportional wages in the world. Other industries, it is explained, exclusive of the auto industry, range in wages from over 80 cents an hour down to 49.5 cents, thus making automotive pay well above wages elsewhere.

The General Motors dispute affects 61 plants.

The same union has called a strike at the Hudson Company's plant unless the Company agrees to union demands for a blanket 15-cent wage increase. Hudson has 8,500 employees many of whom are said to be working on the company's $30,000,000 of defense contracts.

Intimate Message from Washington

Mrs. Roosevelt, in Role of Interpreter, Denies President Made Pledge to Nation of Peace-at-Any-Price

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken on a big job trying to interpret to a peace-loving Nation reluctantly facing war the confused antiwar promises of last fall's political campaign.

Mrs. Roosevelt is defending the President against any imputation of broken promises but for herself is quite prepared to put defeat of Hitlerism ahead of peace at any price. Presidents and would-be Presidents want peace, but not at the expense of democracy and freedom, she holds, and does not believe that anyone can put fairly any other interpretation on anything her husband has promised.

Ten days ago in Los Angeles, Mrs. Roosevelt flatly denied that the President had promised to keep the Nation out of war.

During the question period after her lecture, she was asked, "Do you think the President will keep his promise and keep us out of war?"

"He hasn't made any such promise," Mrs. Roosevelt hastily replied. "He has said he wants peace. If it is possible to stay at peace, he will do so. . . . But the ultimate decision rests with the people."

Those who rushed to look up the record found this:

Stands on Party Platform

The President definitely pledged himself to stand on the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at its Chicago Convention under pressure from isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The foreign policy plank in that platform read:

"We will not participate in foreign wars, and will not send our Army, Navy, or Air Forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."

In Boston, last Oct. 30, the President said: "I have said this before but I shall say it again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

In Brooklyn, N. Y., last Nov. 1: "I am fighting to keep this Nation prosperous and at peace. I am fighting to keep our people out of foreign wars and to keep foreign conceptions of government out of our own United States."

And in Cleveland, Ohio, on Nov. 2: "The first purpose of our foreign policy is to keep our country out of war. . . . The second purpose is to keep war as far away as possible from the shores of our entire Western Hemisphere. . . . Finally, our policy is to give all possible material aid to the nations that still resist aggression."

By the time she arrived back in Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt had modified her denial to a certain extent. When told that some people had expressed surprise at her refusal to interpret the President's campaign statements as promises to keep the Nation at peace, she admitted that she hadn't been explicit enough in her reply to her Los Angeles questioner.

In the President's statements she remembered, she said, he always had qualified his antiwar promises by saying he would not take the Nation into war unless it were attacked.

Puts Defeat of Hitlerism First

She indicated further that it is foolish for anyone to believe that a President can pretend to promise to keep a nation out of war, even though he has said it is "the first purpose of our foreign policy to keep our country out of war."

Though Mrs. Roosevelt has realized that the people of the United States have wanted to keep out of war, she has made it clear all along that they should put that aim second to the preservation of democracy and the defeat of Hitlerism.

"I don't question for one moment that every President of the United States would do everything he could to keep this country out of war, but that doesn't always mean he's successful," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Mary Hornaday

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls Nation To Worthiness for Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Nation was called upon by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio broadcast last night to prepare itself spiritually for the peace ahead.

"We need a great spiritual awakening to make us worthy of victory and peace," she declared in an address to campus groups assembled under the auspices of the College Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

"This Country" said the President's wife, "was founded by religious people, and cold and hard as their religion may have seemed at times, it was, nevertheless, a motivating force. One and all, they were prepared to suffer for their beliefs, and these beliefs, as they spread out over the Country, emphasized the right to liberty, liberty of worship, liberty of expression, liberty of belief on any subject. That was part of the conception of our democracy.

"Some of us believe," Mrs. Roosevelt added, "that without some of this ardor and a spiritual side to our lives, we will find it hard to build within us the kind of character which will achieve a better world through an improvement of democracy. We need a kind of courage and fortitude which gives a conviction that beyond material things, there are things worth living for, and if need be, worth dying for, and that holding this belief, strength greater than ordinary mortals can envision, will be granted," she declared.

"We must win now but we must win later on also," Mrs. Roosevelt concluded, "for this time peace must mean greater justice for all people."

Gibson's Post To Eichelberger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Appointment of Clark M. Eichelberger as Acting Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding The Allies, to fill in for Ernest W. Gibson Jr., Chairman of the Committee, who has been called to the colors, was announced today. Mr. Gibson, who is a cavalry captain on the active reserve list, has been granted a leave of absence by the Committee. He was elected Chairman of the Committee on Jan. 9, when William Allen White, nationally known Emporia, Kan. newspaper publisher, resigned.

Mr. Gibson comes from Brattleboro, Vt., and since assuming leadership of the Committee has been active, speaking throughout the Nation.

Mr. Eichelberger is a veteran of the World War and was closely associated with Mr. White in organizing the Committee in May of last year. His post has been that of National Director.

Meade 'Overtime' Near Two Million

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Herbert J. Engel (R) of Michigan said today $1,808,000 was paid in overtime wages on construction work at Camp Meade, Md., including some "premium" overtime for work not actually performed, in order to compensate for higher wage scales at nearby Fort Belvoir, Va.

Telling the House of his personal investigation of construction costs at Army posts, Representative Engel said the wage scale at Fort Belvoir was the highest he encountered.

The scales at the two posts, both near Washington, were fixed by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Engel said, and those at Belvoir were substantially greater than at Meade.

New Coal Strike Looms; Union Sets G. M. Deadline

By the Associated Press

Threatened tie-ups of the Appalachian soft coal fields and of General Motors' 60 factories confronted defense production officials today even as they attempted to reopen 11 strike-closed shipyards on San Francisco Bay and the important Colt's munitions plant at Hartford, Conn.

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers, said that unless Southern mine operators reached an agreement this week with the union on a new wage contract, he would recommend that the 330,000 union miners withdraw from the eight-state Appalachian field, probably by May 21.

Seventy per cent of the Nation's bituminous coal production was halted throughout April by a similar mine stoppage.

Another C. I. O. union, the United Automobile Workers, has set a deadline of 7 a m. tomorrow for a strike against General Motors Corporation, unless an agreement is reached meanwhile on the union's demand for wage increases of 10 cents an hour.

A spokesman for the San Francisco Bay shipbuilders, Frank Fox, declared, "It's up to the Government" to end the strike which has tied up $500,000,000 worth of vital defense work.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—Workers at Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant voted today to determine whether they want to be represented in collective bargaining by the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The election, ordered by the National Labor Relations Board after a 36-hour strike in February, is the first ever held in a Bethlehem Steel plant. Approximately 13,000 of the mill's 14,000 employees are eligible to ballot.

Three polling places opened at 4 a. m., with policemen stationed at each, and will close at midnight. Counting of the ballots begins at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Confident of victory, Philip Murray, President of C. I. O., who also heads the S. W. O. C., declared at a mass meeting which climaxed the Union's vote drive Monday night the S. W. O. C. hopes the election will "establish our right" to company-wide collective bargaining with the Bethlehem Corporation.

The newly-formed Buffalo Lackawanna Independent Union urged workers to vote against the S. W. O. C. to "eliminate the dictatorship of a national union such as the C. I. O."

Neither the independent union nor the employees representation plan, ordered disestablished Monday by the United States Court of Appeals as a company-dominated union, appears on the ballot.

New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of the C. I. O. announced yesterday that the Shirt Institute had agreed to provide a 10 per cent wage increase and vacations with pay for 15,000 shirt workers in seven eastern States—New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Members of the Institute were to meet today to ratify the agreement. The effective date was still open, with the union demanding that the new scales become effective June 2. The employers have requested deferment until July 1.

The A. C. W. A. said that employees were paid currently from $16 to $45 weekly in varying operations of the piece work and that the proposed increase would total $1,250,000 annually.

The agreement provided also for a vacation fund into which the employers will pay 2½ per cent of their weekly pay roll.

Portland, Ore.—Columbia River District sawmill workers have forestalled a possible strike by accepting a 7½-cent-an-hour wage increase offer, contingent on the vote of 5,000 union members.

An agreement concluded last night between employers and a C. I. O. Union negotiating committee would lift base pay to 75 cents an hour, provide a closed shop, union hiring hall, and a week's vacation with pay. The Union had sought a 15-cent-an-hour increase. The Federal Labor Department had certified the dispute to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board Monday.

Negotiations between employers and representatives of 4,000 C. I. O. loggers of the district, making demands similar to those of the sawmill workers, were to be resumed today.

Ravenna, Ohio—A 25-cent increase in the hourly wage scale of carpenters brought an end to a dispute which had slowed production on a $30,000,000 Government arsenal here. The new rate is $1.37½ cents an hour.

Utica, N. Y.—Signing of a contract between the C. I. O. United Textile Workers and the Mohawk Cotton Mills was expected to end a 50-day strike which has held up production of a $2,000,000 Army order for sheets. Terms of the contract were not made public, pending its ratification by the Union.

Chicago — Approximately 2,300 molders and other foundry workers of the American Federation of Labor struck against a score of iron and brass foundries. They asked wage boosts of 12½ cents an hour, to $1.17½.

Glen Wilton, Va.—Construction on the nearly completed Triton Chemical Company's TNT plant here came to a halt yesterday as 200-odd workers refused to return to work and drew up a picket line.

Peru, Ill.—Western Clock Company, a unit of General Time Instruments, announced a 7 per cent wage increase and urged that employees spend the extra income on defense stamps or bonds.

The boost is effective June 2 for 3,700 workers and will add about $300,000 to the annual pay roll.

New Orleans, La.—Representatives of Government agencies, labor organizations, and shipbuilding and repair firms yesterday discussed a proposed agreement designed to stabilize employment conditions in Gulf shipyards and to insure efficient construction and repair of ships for national defense.

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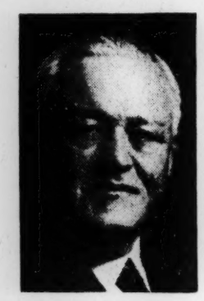

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A Message to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

The management of America's Master Shoe Store at 1312-14 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, recognizes the Monitor as a newspaper maintaining what many believe to be the highest editorial standards in American journalism.

Geuting's also recognize that the Monitor enjoys a greater degree of reader confidence than most newspapers and so we address to Monitor readers, with all earnestness and sincerity, a series of advertisements outlining the merits of the Geuting Shoor-Tred system of foot control from infancy to adult years.

The founder and president of the Geuting business, Mr. Anthony H. Geuting, has brought fifty years of thought and experiment to fruition by creating the Shoor-Tred last which has been evolved upon the premise that "as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

If a little child's foot can be distorted and damaged by misshapen shoes so also can it be guided to proper growth and development with a correct shoe. Mr. Geuting says:

"I assert with confidence that if the Shoor-Tred system of foot control is strictly adhered to from the time the child is in its crib until it reaches adult years no normal child need have flat feet."

The retail shoe business is a professional business. There are four Geutings on duty at the Geuting Shoe Store to see that your feet are professionally fitted. Shoes cannot be sold as handkerchiefs are sold.

Geutings invite readers of the Monitor to investigate the merits of Geuting's shoes.

A. H. Geuting
President

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NEW YORK

U. S. Oil Shipments to Japan To Be Halted When Expedient

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—American oil shipments to Japan, now being maintained on a high level, will be ended as soon as the United States Government feels it is expedient to do so, it has been learned.

Although this Government is acutely aware that every barrel of American petroleum shipped to Japan may eventually be used against it, officials here feel that an oil embargo would not incapacitate Japan for some months and that it might push Tokyo into new adventures seriously jeopardizing the Anglo-American position in the Far East.

Nevertheless, Washington is authoritatively reported prepared to restrict these shipments both as a means of weakening Japan and as preserving America's own stocks of fuel as soon as the opportunity arrives to do so without too drastically upsetting the Far East. These restrictions would be in line with others already imposed whereby the United States is denying a number of strategic materials and products to those Nations whose present courses of action it condemns.

Evidence that the United States and Great Britain are united in their policy toward Japan is seen in the fact that the former, like the latter, is still selling large quantities of oil to Japan. This oil is being retailed by British concerns in the East Indies and is reported as furnishing Japan with approximately 40 per cent of its petroleum imports.

U. S., British Agreement

Washington and London are believed to have agreed that any drastic curtailment in oil shipments, either from the United States or from Anglo-American sources in the East Indies, would push Japan into an immediate attack upon the Netherlands East Indies, which would raise the likelihood of war with Australia, New Zealand and the British forces in Malaya and at Singapore. This, in turn, would make an American-Japanese clash almost inevitable, it is felt.

It is also known that Japan has sufficient oil reserves to permit it to undertake a campaign of some months' duration against the Netherlands East Indies and where it might hope to find reserve stocks.

Meanwhile, events in the Balkans and in the North Atlantic, where British land forces and shipping have suffered heavy reverses and losses, have made the Administration all the more desirous of avoiding further Far Eastern entanglements so that America's full weight may be brought to aid Great Britain. It is held that once Germany is defeated, Japan will constitute no great threat to the United States or the British Empire, but that the main job had better be done first.

Clarification Awaited

On the encouraging side it may be added that the State Department is convinced that Japan is no more anxious for a clash with the United States than this country is for war with Japan. Despite the Tri-partite pact of last September, there is a strong feeling that Japan's attitude toward the agreement with Germany and Italy is wholly opportunistic and that Japan has every wish to avoid complicating its present difficulties through war with this country.

Recent admissions in the Japanese press that the war in China is going poorly and that Japanese hopes of conquering that country are not of the brightest have led the State Department to wait for a further clarification of Japan's future policy. It is believed that such statements would have been permitted only if they were the forerunners of an important change in Japanese plans.

The State Department is also mystified as to the meaning of the recent Soviet-Japanese nonaggression pact. While the pact does not seem to have produced any change in the Far East to date, officials here still believe in the possibility of a secret understanding which may drastically affect American and British positions in East Asia.

Although the major factors influencing the American attitude on oil shipments to Japan are undoubtedly diplomatic and military, the economic factors are not unimportant, according to those close to the problem.

Pattern Foreseen

It is pointed out that an embargo would cut both ways and that, while it would undoubtedly injure Japan, it would also harm to some degree thousands of Americans who have interests in the oil companies carrying on this trade. A large number of these companies are small and a sudden stoppage of their exports to Japan would be felt even down to the men who work in their continental American service stations.

Furthermore, the main objective in the career of Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been the expansion of world trade through the elimination of tariff barriers and other artificial restrictions. Therefore, the Secretary is said to feel strongly that an embargo is a weapon to be used only as a last resort.

The pattern which the United States expects to follow in regard to oil shipments may be foreseen in that followed for a number of other strategic materials. Since iron or steel scrap here. While these objects were placed under export license control because of early in February no copper has been exported to Japan, while that country no longer finds it possible to buy machine tools, aluminum or America's own national defense needs, it is significant that certain friendly nations, free from Axis domination or taint, are able to buy them in limited quantities.

That Japan is experiencing no difficulty as yet in purchasing American petroleum is seen in Commerce Department figures which show that whereas the United States exported 1,491,000 barrels of petroleum to Japan in January and 1,279,000 barrels in February, it exported 1,558,000 barrels in March.

Honored by New York Women's City Club

© Bachrach

Mary Elizabeth Kennedy **John C. Riedel** **Amelia Howe Grant**

At a recent meeting of the Women's City Club of New York the three civil service employees shown above were honored for distinguished service to the City. Miss Kennedy, Acting Secretary to the Police Commissioner, entered the Police Department 25 years ago as a typist. Mr. Riedel, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, started 40 years ago at the bottom of the ladder. Miss Howe, Director of Bureau of Nursing in the Department of Health, took a civil service examination 13 years ago.

U. S.-Russia Trade Languishes

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The European war and the American national defense program have made virtually a "dead letter" of the United States-Russian trade agreement, informed sources said yesterday, and formal commercial relations between the two countries may be allowed to lapse entirely this coming summer.

The United States is finding it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies it wants from Russia, especially manganese.

Political Relations

Political relations with Russia, which showed signs of improving during the winter, also appear to have cooled since the Soviet union signed a "neutrality" pact with Japan a few weeks ago.

All of these developments have raised doubts in diplomatic quarters that the commercial treaty, negotiated in 1937 and renewed annually since then, will be kept in force for another year.

The present agreement expires on Aug. 5. The question of renewal has not yet arisen in diplomatic discussions, officials said.

Despite export obstacles, the United States was believed ready to renew the treaty in some form but the fact that Russia already is discontinuing buying was regarded as an indication that Moscow might be unwilling to embark upon another year of difficult negotiations for permission to purchase various categories of goods.

Under the agreement, Russia promised to buy at least $40,000,000 of American goods during the treaty year unless export restrictions on national defense materials here made it impossible. The United States in turn granted most-favored-nation treatment to imports from Russia.

Despite increasing restrictions on exports which now cover 80 per cent or more of all goods normally exported to Russia, the Soviet Union obtained more than the stipulated $40,000,000 in the first six months of the present treaty period.

Defense Cuts Off Tools

Most of this consisted of machine tools, oil drilling and refining equipment and other metal-working machinery which now has been cut off almost entirely.

During the winter Russia purchased considerable American cotton, leading to British complaints that it and other products bought here were being transshipped to Germany.

Countering the British charges, Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, assured the State Department that "goods which have been or are being purchased in the United States by the U. S. S. R., including oil products and industrial equipment of all categories, are destined exclusively for the domestic needs of the U. S. S. R."

Although cotton is not subject to export control, Russia stopped buying it also when virtually everything else was cut off.

Restrictions on exports to Russia have been based officially on national defense requirements, but the fluctuations and uncertainties of Soviet foreign policy apparently also have influenced the amount of licenses.

A lapse of the commercial treaty would not necessarily end trade between the United States and Russia, officials explained, but would serve further to discourage it.

Gardens on Trailers

The development of soil-less gardening brings the prediction that trailer tourists will one day be able to grow their own food on the roofs of their rolling homes.

Japan Bids Commodities Up But Gets Little in Americas

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Lively bidding by Japanese agents searching the 20 American Republics for strategic raw materials is providing increased competition, it is learned for American buyers seeking the same commodities for defense production needs.

In some instances, a survey by interested Government agencies disclosed Japan's recently intensified efforts to buy rubber, tungsten, mercury, and other vital war supplies have boosted prices as much as 30 to 40 per cent.

Despite the high bids, however, and promises to pay in American dollars, the latest reports from South and Central America indicate that the campaign thus far has been a failure. Except for cotton, the Japanese agents have been able to close deals for only comparatively small amounts of strategic supplies.

Several factors were believed responsible for the sharp increase of Japanese marketing efforts in the past two months. Japan has a mounting shortage of raw materials at home, the war has virtually closed other supply sources, and future access to Latin-American materials is surrounded by uncertainties.

Japan's anxiety over reports the Panama Canal might be closed, it was said, might arise from fear that such action would cut Japan off from Latin-American sources.

The Japanese bidding to date, it was reported, has boosted prices particularly on tungsten in Bolivia, rubber in Brazil, and mercury in Mexico.

Japanese agents have been "very active" in Peru, the reports said, where they are after cotton, previously purchased by the British, and several strategic metals.

The United States and Great Britain are understood to have cornered nearly all of Bolivia's tin production, but the Japanese are seeking tungsten there with high price offers.

In Argentina and Uruguay the Japanese are reported to be attempting to round up all wool not already acquired by the United States and Britain.

A Japanese mission recently toured many of the Latin-American countries with barter deal offers, it was reported, but had comparatively small success in the face of American cash offers. Since then the Japanese have produced dollars for the materials they want despite the severe foreign exchange shortage in Japan and its dwindling gold resources.

The United States has been active for some months in Latin-American markets, purchasing a large variety of raw materials, such as copper and nitrates from Chile, mercury and other metals from Mexico, wool and hides from Argentina and Uruguay, rubber from Brazil.

U. S.-Uruguay Trade View

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, optimistically viewing the renewal of trade negotiations with the United States, said here "The time seems near when definite results can be obtained permitting closer economic links."

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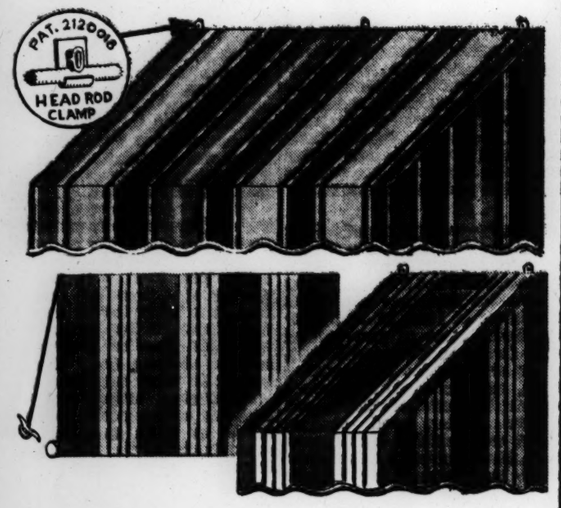

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7 Ft.	7.79	12½ Ft.	11.29
7½ Ft.	7.99	13 Ft.	11.69
8 Ft.	8.29	13½ Ft.	11.79
8½ Ft.	8.49	14 Ft.	12.29
9 Ft.	8.79	14½ Ft.	12.79
9½ Ft.	9.09	15 Ft.	13.49
10 Ft.	9.79	15½ Ft.	13.99
		16 Ft.	14.69

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STARTS SATURDAY, MAY 17th

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New Movies in Prospect—Stage News in Boston and New York

Capra Film at Metropolitan; 'Miss Bishop' at Twin Houses

Frank Capra's new film, "Meet John Doe," starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, will be the chief item in the double bill arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. Capra produced and directed from a script by Robert Riskin, collaborator with him on "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," and "You Can't Take It with You." Among the players are Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, James Gleason, Gene Lockhart, Spring Byington, Regis Toomey, Rod LaRocque, and Irving Bacon.

The companion feature will be "Strange Alibi," a melodrama, with a cast that includes Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry, Jonathan Hale, and John Ridgley.

'Cheers for Miss Bishop'

Martha Scott and William Gargan head the cast of "Cheers for Miss Bishop," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Tay Garnett directed. Among the players are Edmund Gwenn, Sterling Holloway, Sidney Blackmer, Mary Anderson, Dorothy Peterson, Jack Mulhall, and William Farnun. The story sets forth the career of a school teacher from her student days until her retirement.

"Sis Hopkins," the companion feature, stars Judy Canova in a cast which includes Charles Butterworth, Susan Hayward, Jerry Colonna and Bob Crosby and his orchestra.

Miss Oberon's Film

"That Uncertain Feeling," which is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Keith Memorial, finds Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas costarred under the direction of Ernst Lubitsch. The plot seems to be a farcical one about a husband and wife whose affairs are complicated by the advice of a psychoanalyst. Burgess Meredith, Alan Mowbray, Eve Arden, and Sig Rumann are among the players.

"Double Date," which will be the companion feature, is described as a romance with Edmund Lowe, Una Merkel, Peggy Moran, and Rand Brooks as the principal players.

To complete the program there will be a short film about the Dionne Quintuplets called "Growing Up."

'Men of Boys Town'

At the State and Orpheum starting Thursday the feature will be "Men of Boys Town," a second film using for its background the Town for Homeless Boys established by the Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan. Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney play the principal roles. The companion feature will be "Washington Melodrama," with Frank Morgan, Kent Taylor, and Ann Rutherford playing the leading parts.

'Citizen Kane'

At the Majestic, Orson Welles' production, "Citizen Kane," will begin an engagement Monday evening, with reserved seat performances to follow each afternoon and evening. Beside directing, Mr. Welles plays the principal role. Joseph Cotten, Dorothy Comingore, Everett Sloane, George Coulouris, Paul Stewart, Erskine Sanford, Ray Collins, and Agnes Moorehead are among those in the cast. The story is concerned with the career of a fabulous newspaper proprietor.

Chaplin Festival

The Chaplin Festival now in progress at the Fine Arts will begin a second week tomorrow. The six comedies which are shown are "The Vagabond," "The Immigrant," "The Adventurer," "The Cure," "The Count," and "Easy Street." For the revival the films have been provided with an accompanying score and sound effects, but no dialogue.

At Keith Boston

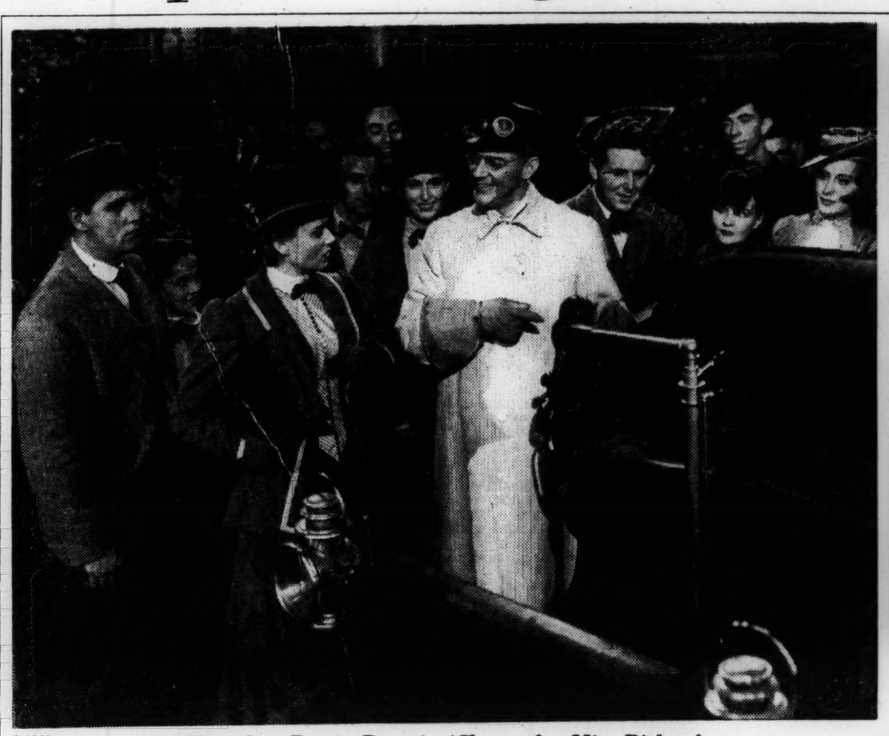
"King of the Zombies" with Dick Purcell, and "The Singing Hill" with Gene Autry will be the first run films at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. On the stage will be "Revue Continental" with a cast of 75.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the features at the Exeter will be "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," with Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery, and "Sleepers West," with Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari.

At South Station

The March of Time on "Crisis in the Atlantic" will be the chief item in the program of short features coming Friday to the South Station Theater. Other films to be shown include "Alaskan Springtime," prepared by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.; Pete Smith's "Memory Training," a film on trout fishing, another on fancy diving, Freddie Martin's band, two color cartoons, comedy, and newsreels.



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Horseless Buggy Days in 'Cheers for Miss Bishop'

Martha Scott and William Gargan are the central figures in this scene from the film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

© Vitagraph by Mack Elliott

Walter Brennan and Gary Cooper in 'Meet John Doe'

Scene from Frank Capra's new film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Orson Welles Poses for 'Citizen Kane'

The film will make its Boston debut at the Majestic Monday evening.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "National Emblem" ..... Bagley
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Chester," American Revolutionary Hymn ..... Billings
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly" ..... Puccini
Gypsy Suite ..... Edward German
Scherzo from the Octet ..... Mendelssohn
First Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Count of Luxembourg" Waltzes ..... Lehár
Prima Donna ..... Morton Gould
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet

Smith College at the Pops

Music has caught up with education in New England at last, by showing of Smith College at the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, last night, the faculty being represented by the production of an orchestral piece, and the student body by the performance of a two-piano classic work.

The persons overtaking university routine and putting the art of tone up where it belongs as a campus interest were John Duke, who was on the program with "Carnival" Overture (first performance); and Mertina Johnson and Nancy Parker, seniors, who were there as soloists in Bach's Concerto in C major, No. 2, for two pianos and strings. It was a great May night for the Smith Club of Boston, whose members occupied the floor of the house, and a joyful coming of age for academic composition and interpretation.

The difference between now and formerly is that when a college pretends to be musical in a big way, it does not pretend at all, but achieves the real thing. It need not make pompous effort to be serious, nor go dismal when it presumes to be sentimental, nor take awkward ways of being amusing. At any rate, the three from Smith brought first-class entertainment to town.

The "Carnival" Overture, Mr. Duke, the composer, could tell for himself, took the fancy of the listeners on its merits as a practical concert piece. The applause would surely have been as warm had he not been there in person to bow his acknowledgments.

The playing of the Bach Concerto required not a friendly assemblage for approval. Such execution as Miss Johnson and Miss Parker lent the piece and such style as they exhibited ought to pass with a popular springtime gathering anywhere. According to sounds that transpire, American music, every higher institution of learning helping, is on the way to an era of assertion.

W. P. T.

'Gay Divorce' in Revival

It is significant that the program describes the current musical comedy revival at the Shubert Theater as "Cole Porter's 'Gay Divorce.'" The emphasis is definitely on Mr. Porter's music and lyrics—slightly modernized in one or two instances. Since the still very popular "Night and Day" was the only really outstanding number in this production when it was first presented nearly a decade ago, some additions have been made in the revival. One of these is "The Continental," which was introduced in the film version of the play. Others are "For No Rhyme or Reason" and "From Alpha to Omega," from Mr. Porter's "You Never Know."

These various ingredients made for a musical score which was good to hear. It was made a good deal easier to hear, moreover, by the use of electrical amplification. Besides aiding voices that were none too strong, this also built up the volume of the strings in the rather small orchestra.

The story of "The Gay Divorce" deals with a case of mistaken identity in connection with a paid corespondent in a scene staged to provide grounds for divorce. Dorothy Stone and Charles Collins—the principals in this plot—carried it through with a good deal of humor and some skilful dancing. Archie Robbins, as the lawyer who arranged the whole thing, put a good deal of vim and vigor into his performance. Luella Gear, who appeared in the comedy when it first came to Boston, probably did the most to revive the atmosphere of sophistication which it set out to reflect.

D. M.

'Gay Divorce'

At the Shubert — Musical comedy revival presented by the Shubert Theater. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Kenneth Webb, Sam Hoffenstein, and Dwight Taylor. Staged by Edward J. Scanlon. Scenery designed by Watson Barratt. Dances arranged by Edward Sinclair. The cast includes:

Teddy ..... Archie Robbins
Ali ..... Stan Ross
Guy ..... Charles Collins
Evelyn ..... Gynia Gray
Doris ..... Kay Kingsley
Vivian ..... Paula Novak
Barbara ..... Paula Stone
Waiter ..... Cyril Smith
Hortense ..... Luella Gear
Mimi ..... Dorothy Stone
Porter ..... Tom Bate
Tonetti ..... Nino Ripeppi
Mr. Pratt ..... Barrie O'Daniels

The cast of "The Devil and Daniel Webster" now includes Edward Arnold, Walter Huston, Anne Shirley, James Craig, Jane Darwell, Simone Simon, Gene Lockhart, and John Qualen.

Film Notes

Gene Raymond has been signed by M-G-M to appear opposite Jeanette MacDonald (Mrs. Raymond) in the re-make in Technicolor of "Smilin' Through." Production began Friday. The supporting cast includes Brian Aherne, Ian Hunter, Patrick O'Moore, and Frankie Horner. Frank Borzage is directing.

"Look Who's Talking"—a tentative title—has gone into production at RKO studios. This is the Allan Dwan production which stars Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly, and Lucille Ball.

Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald will have leading roles in "Young America," a forthcoming M-G-M production. Mr. MacDonald, a recent recruit from the musical comedy stage, is making his screen debut in "Babes on Broadway," in which Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland will be costarred.

'The Happy Days'

By John Beaufort

New York

Claude-André Puget's "Les Jours Heureux" opened in Paris in 1938 and had a generous success. At Henry Miller's Theater, Tuesday evening, Zoë Akins adaptation raised the question as to whether, even in a familiar tongue and with a literally translated title, "The Happy Days" is going to win large audiences in New York. It is a tender play, fragile, misty, tremulous. It is graced by several disarming performances. M. Puget can write with penetration and humor and sympathy about the world of the awakening young.

Then why is "The Happy Days" the sort of entertainment which one wishes to like more but which one grows to like less? There are several possible answers. To begin with, M. Puget's fragility is of a kind that tends to turn into artificiality. At least, this is true of Miss Akins' adaptation. The bitter-sweet romances float through the air with a good deal of ease but not by any soaring power of their own. They stay aloft because M. Puget has filled them with fragrant warm air. In fact, M. Puget and his adaptor are forever blowing bubbles, pretty bubbles which nearly reach the sky only to disappear like the aviator-hero of the piece.

A possible second reason is that the play trembles on the brink of sense and sensitivity for three acts, only to lose its grip entirely for the final curtain. One can imagine that a French director and cast may have invested M. Puget's lines and situations with that peculiarly French quality of perception which bound the spectator irrevocably instead of merely captivating him by fits and starts. There can be no half-way measures about plays like "The Happy Days." Their mechanism is delicate and unless everything is right to the subtlest detail, the whole scheme falls.

The scheme of M. Puget's study is intricate, but the problem is no more remote than the delight and dolors experienced by many young persons the first time they think themselves in love. In an attractive living room of gray-painted brick (credit to Raymond Sovey), on an island in the St. Lawrence River, are gathered five young persons: Francine, Marianne, and Bernard, sisters and brother; Oliver and Pernette, brother and sister. Marianne woos Oliver, who scorns her. Bernard pays bashful and stolid court to Pernette.

To arouse Oliver's jealousy, Marianne and Pernette invent a glamorous aviator from Quebec who is supposed to be in love with Marianne. The device founders until a handsome, made-to-order, and very understanding young aviator conveniently happens in after a forced landing not far away. The scenes between the aviator, Michael, and the children are written with a conscious feeling for both the poignancy and the ludicrousness of the situation. Each of the three girls, in a different way, discovers herself in love with the aviator. Two pass through the experience quickly, though not without mortification. The third, whose presence the play scarcely notices, reveals her love only as Michael is leaving the house.

"The Happy Days"—the title is somewhat belied before the evening ends—is scarcely more than a series of dramatic variations on a mood. Granting that the characters leap the hurdle with which M. Puget has faced them, we cannot discover that anything is accomplished thereby. The play never really resolves itself. And even in their new environs, these young people do not suggest a background familiar to Americans. As "Le Jours Heureux," the story might have achieved universality through its essential Gallic character. As "The Happy Days," it seems—in quality at least—to be neither a free adaptation nor a literal translation.

Even so, the cast tackle their assignments with an appreciation of the play's comicalities and often with a real feeling. Edward Ashley intrudes quietly, gently, and with a kind considerateness as the aviator who find himself being tossed about on romantic squalls. Joan Tetzel shines with soft lights and bright shadows as the introspective Pernette: Diana Barrymore enunciates in a clear and forthright tone of acting the character of Marianne.

Peter Scott's determined portrayal of the dull Bernard was rewarded by a gratifying response of laughter and applause. Reluctantly, one must note that the playing of Oliver by Frederick Bradlee is below the general level of performance. For such a young actor, Mr. Bradlee has accumulated an alarming array of regrettably glib stage mannerisms.

In directing Arthur Ripley has kept his actors moving about to relieve as much as possible the static quality of the play. Perhaps there is something about the times and the background of youth today which makes one turn rather abruptly from plays like this. These do not seem to be the happy days, and it takes something more compelling than Miss Akins' translation of M. Puget's ironic tragicomedy to make us believe that they are.

'The Happy Days'

Play by Caude-André Puget, adapted by Zoë Akins. Staged by Arthur Ripley. Settings by Raymond Sovey. Presented by Raphael and Robert Hakim beginning May 13, at Henry Miller's Theater. The cast includes:

Francine ..... Barbara Kent
Marianne ..... Diana Barrymore
Oliver ..... Frederick Bradlee
Pernette ..... Joan Tetzel
Bernard ..... Peter Scott
Michael ..... Edward Ashley

Screen News

Gregg Toland, whose most recent photographic achievement was his work on "Citizen Kane," is busy with "The Little Foxes," which William Wyler is directing for Samuel Goldwyn. Outstanding among the many pictures Mr. Toland has photographed in 20 years are "Dead End," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Wuthering Heights," and "The Long Voyage Home." Bette Davis is starred in "The Little Foxes," a film version of Lillian Hellman's play.

"China," an Oriental stage spectacle, will be presented at the Music Hall beginning May 15, in conjunction with a nationwide observance of China Week, which starts three days later. Contributions to the occasion will be made by the Rockettes, the Ballet, the Glee Club, Anne Roselle, soprano; the Jim Wong troupe of jugglers, and John Mulholland, prestidigitator. The picture at the Music Hall will be "The Devil and Miss Jones," starring Jean Arthur.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Clever social satire, with one grand comedy situation and deft lampoon following fast on the heels of another.

JEAN ARTHUR
"THE DEVIL AND MISS JONES"
with Robert Cummings • Charles Coburn
An RKO-Radio Picture

ON THE GREAT STAGE: "CHINA"—Russell Markert's colorful revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.

FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
ADMISSION .25
1st Balcony Reserved 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BOSTON

Monday, May 19, 8:30 Jordan Hall
RADCLIFFE and HARVARD DANCERS
KATHARINE SCHROEDER
RADCLIFFE ORCHESTRA
MALCOLM HOLMES
Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Radcliffe, Harvard Coop and Jordan Hall

BOSTON (MOVIES)

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
"SLEEPERS WEST"
with Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari—and
"MR. AND MRS. SMITH" with
Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery

Charlie 2nd LAUGH WEEK
CHAPLIN FESTIVAL
TWO HOURS OF HILARITY!
FINE ARTS • 35c TILL 1 P.M.

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
"REACHING FOR THE SUN"
Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew
and "POWER DIVE"
Richard Arlen and Jean Parker

SOUTH STATION
MONROE DOCTRINE
BRAZIL • Robert BENCHLEY
Finlay TOMLIN • Leon ERROL • FENCING
2nd BIG HR. PROGRAM

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street, PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL" —Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—135 Seats Always at 55c

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with **RAYMOND MASSEY**
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Ci. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE TODAY, 55c—$1.65
THE SHUBERT Theatre Presents
LUELLA GEAR • DOROTHY STONE • CHARLES COLLINS IN
"GAY DIVORCE"
COLE PORTER'S Sparkling Musical Comedy
Evgs: $2.75-55c; Mat. Wed., Sat., $1.65-55c, tax in.

WILBUR • OPENS TOMORROW
Seats now on sale at box office
LEE EPHRAIM PRESENTS
BOBBY CLARK and MELVILLE COOPER
WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS
A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY
Directed by HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE
Evgs.: $2.75 to 55c; Mats. Wed. $1.65 to 55c
Sat. $2.20 to 55c (Tax Incl.)

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Tributary Theater. Eliot Duvey, director. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Anniversary program by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30.

Dance

Y. W. C. A. Dance Studio—
Dance program by Felicia Saxe, assisted by Alan Hovaness, composer-pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko." Jean Gabn. 12, 1:58, 3:56, 5:54, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2, 5, 8. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis, George Brent and Mary Astor. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Break of Hearts." Katharine Hepburn and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 10. "Eternally Yours." Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Power Dive." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights," 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:20. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:45. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine." "Eyes on Brazil." "Art of Fencing." "Pinky Tomlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Nazis in Brazil." "Paderewski Concert." "Benchley Comedy." "San Francisco and Chinatown." "Ice Capers." "Sword Play." Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sweetheart of the Navy." Cecilia Parker. 10:50 a. m., 1:27, 4:04, 6:41, 9:08. "23½ Hours Leave." James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 10. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Six Lessons with Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "Night Train." Rex Harrison and Margaret Lockwood. "Pinocchio," 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. "Melody and Moonlight," 2. Continuous, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 4:20, 7:54. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:14, 5:48, 9:22.

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Sarole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous, 1:45-8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari, 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Harvard: "Submarine Patrol." Richard Greene. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 6:35, 10. "Waterloo Bridge." Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly.

Dorchester: "Face Behind the Mask." Peter Lorre. "Barynard Follies." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly.

Strand: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:15, 8:19. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 6:45, 9:44.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Man-Made Monster." "Horror Island." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward. 2:58, 8:59. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:35, 7:35.

Park: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "I'm Still Alive." 1:40 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward. 3:27, 9:42. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Break the News." 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:15. "You're the One." Jerry Colonna, 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Mystic: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2:20, 8:40. "The Bad Man." Wallace Berry. 3:30, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Jennie." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

Strand: "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 7:50. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. 3:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 1:30, 9:32. "Sleepers West." 4:07, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Murder Among Friends." M. Weaver. 2 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 9:10. "Dead Men Tell." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy." Clive Brook.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "The Man Who Lost Himself." Kay Francis and Brian Ahern.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "Land of Liberty."

Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood. "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

Central: "Honeymoon for Three." "Jennie." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "World Aflame." 2 and 8.

Strand: "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Flight from Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert and Lewis Howard. 2:09, 7:54. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Back Street." Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Brigham Young, Frontiersman." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 3:42, 8:12. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 14, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Maple Is Ideal For Informal Type Home

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you're going to have one of those adorable Cape Cod cottages now dotting suburban roadsides like daisies in June! Or it may be that you're dreaming of a snug little place at the seashore, or a camp in the mountains? If you've set your heart on none of these, then perhaps—like so many who view our economic future with concern—you have prudently possessed yourself with an enchanting old farmhouse that calls for restoration.

In any case, if your home is informal and unpretentious, you'll want to furnish it partly or wholly in the Colonial style. And that means with practical, friendly maple. No other type of furniture lends itself to such homelike decorative treatment as does Colonial maple; and it is so inexpensive that you can indulge your taste for it lavishly without a too devastating effect on your bank balance. No wonder home starters and those who must keep to a rigorous budget almost invariably choose maple for one or two of their rooms.

At a minimum outlay the young couple going to housekeeping can get a well-made chest of drawers, a dresser and a bed of maple. The designs will be copies of excellent antiques and therefore will not be soon outmoded. When more expensive furniture can be afforded, these tastefully designed and serviceable maple reproductions will make a charming room for the growing girl or boy; or they can be used in a guest room.

Appropriate for All Rooms

In spite of its low cost, Colonial maple does not look "cheap." And with appropriate background and accessories it is as fascinating in living room, dining room, sunroom or den, as it is in a bedroom. Imagine, for example, a pine-paneled living room with a maple love seat or sofa drawn up before the wide fireplace and backed with a trestle or butterfly table. On one side is a chintz-covered Cape Cod wing chair, and on the other a ladderback armchair. Against one wall stands a maple lowboy on which is a pair of crystal hurricane lamps, and above the table hangs a scroll mirror. Strategically placed for comfort are a "tavern" end table, one or two lamp tables, and a cobbler's bench adapted to serve as a coffee table—all in mellow, honey-toned maple. A scattering of hooked rugs or an oval braided rug may cover the floor. Small-patterned chintz draperies and a shining copper kettle filled with white birch firewood would add final touches of local color to this homelike Colonial interior.

Or picture the hospitable simplicity of a dining room furnished with a Molly Pitcher table, a lowboy buffet, and a corner cabinet filled with old blue china—all this furniture being of maple. The chairs might be Windsors or rush bottomed ladderbacks with tied-on cushions patterned in antique designs in colors that would pick up the tones of the draperies and the hand-hooked rug.

How serenely sleep would come in a bedroom furnished with a low four-poster maple bed, a maple chest on chest filled with lavender-scented linens, a chintz-draped dressing table with matching chair, and flounced green organdy curtains.

The charming results attainable with Colonial maple are a standing challenge to one's creative impulses. You can use as your basic color green, rose, or blue. Walls can be paneled, plain tinted or papered with one of the many delightful American-motif papers. For rugs, if you prefer plain colors, you can choose a textured "soft-tred." These come in many pastel colors, and can be made up in any size to order, fringed or plain. They are quite serviceable and not expensive. Or you might decide on one of the many Colonial-design carpets that come in rolls. And of course the hand-hooked reproductions of antiques companion ideally with maple. For draperies you can use either glazed chintzes, some of which are now launderable, or casement-length ginghams in colors complementary to the rugs. They are particularly pleasing hung from wood valances that have been painted a contrasting color. For glass curtains choose crisply flounced organdy or dainty dotted Swiss.

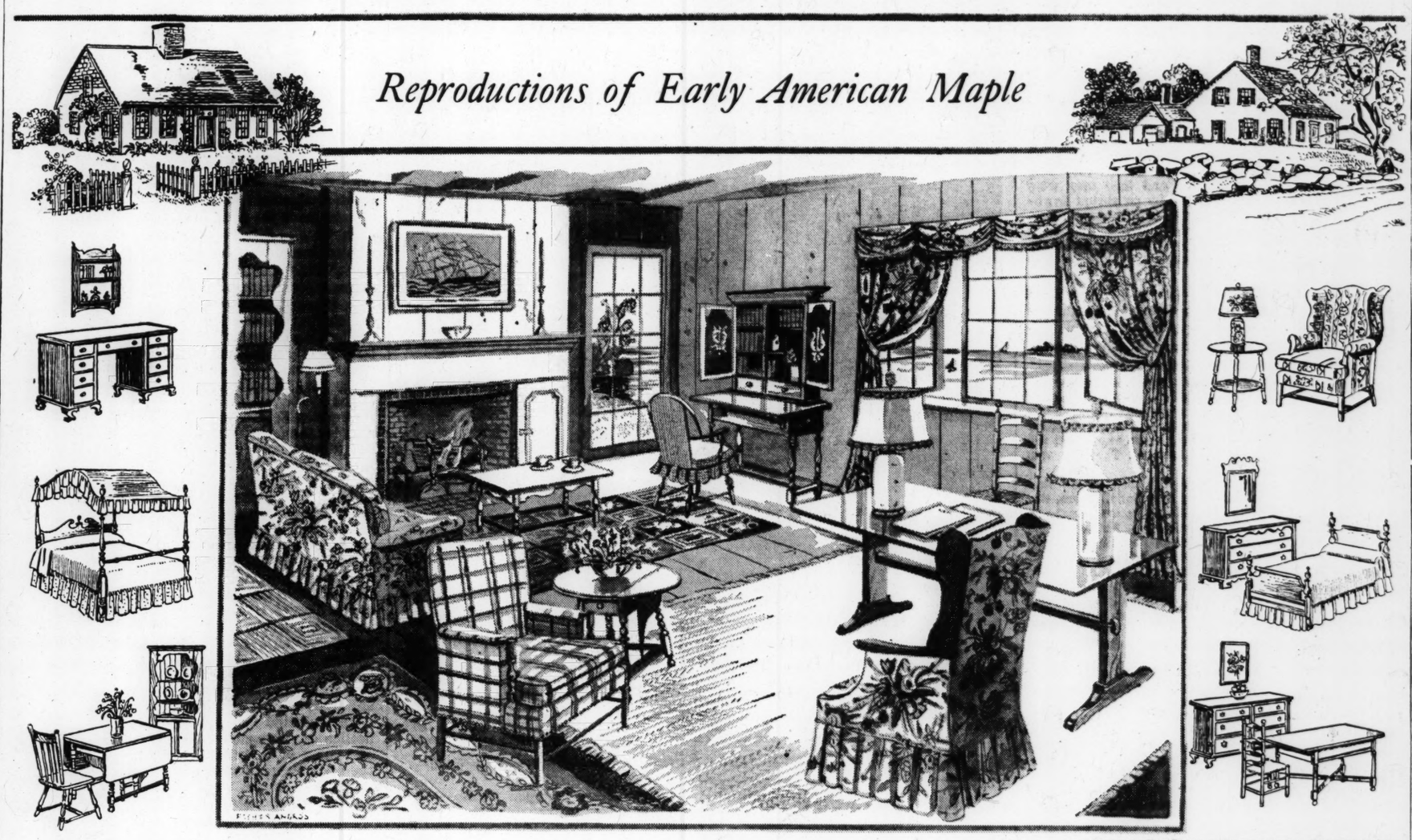
Choose Northern Rock Maple

There are many kinds of maple; but Northern rock maple is best for furniture. Like the granite hills on which it grows, rock maple is rugged and enduring. Yet it works well under saw, plane and chisel; and its close grain, compact structure and even texture take a variety of finishes beautifully. If thoroughly dried, as all cabinet woods should be, it does not crack, chip or swell. The only care it needs is an occasional waxing.

Maple, pine and cherry were the woods most used by Colonial cabinetmakers — because these woods grew right at their doors. The excellent condition of most maple antiques shows the stamina of this indomitable wood. As it can be had in open stock designs, you can assemble a group of Colonial maple pieces to suit your taste, buying them all at once or from time to time. And there is almost no end to the variety of authentic reproductions from which you can choose.

For any kind of an Early American home, new or old, in city, suburb or country, Colonial maple furniture is not only historically correct but of all period styles one of the most intriguing from a decorative standpoint.

Reproductions of Early American Maple



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Esther Andros

A Cape Cod cottage living room furnished in Colonial maple. Note the unusual valance treatment of the strawberry-patterned chintz draperies, a new style that can easily be made at home. The Cape Cod wing chair and slip-covered sofa are in the same material. The large "soft-tred" rug, which comes in a wide color range, can be ordered in any size, and is finished plain or with fringe. Included is a French Provincial chair in plaid showing how appropriately this furniture combines with Colonial maple. The table desk with stenciled doors is of Pennsylvania Dutch inspiration and adds an enlivening color note. Top left: Typical Cape Cod cottage framed in lilac bushes, rambler roses and yellow day lilies—the ideal setting for Colonial maple. Top right: If you own or contemplate buying an old farmhouse like this, with its stone wall and blossoming apple tree, maple is a "must have" for at least some of the rooms. The small sketches portray typical Colonial pieces suited to simple living.

Once More Pictures Are Being Used as Keynote In Interior Decoration Schemes

By Ruth Steiger
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pictures are cautiously sneaking back. One by one they're quitting the attics whither they were banished three or four years ago and are coming down once more to adorn our homes.

The extreme swing toward stark simplicity in interior decoration in the recent past, swept all pictures from the walls. And as a result many people came to believe that it was not "good taste" to use pictures! Yet, without them some felt a void in their homes which no mirror or wall hanging could fill. Unconsciously their pictures had come to mean something to them, and they wanted those old friends back.

Some pictures, of course, have little value beyond adding a decorative touch to a room. But paintings, water colors, and etchings—pictures of genuine merit—it is these for which we make our plea.

"A work of art," a recent number of the Art Digest tells us earnestly, "is something precious. It is something to love and cherish—a silent influence in the home. It is something to meditate over when the world is askew."

And why is this so? Is it because an artist views the scenes of our world with a keener, a more cultivated artistic perception than most of us, and so can give us a deeper interpretation of their meaning?

If we see pictures in this light, we will never again subordinate them to mere decorative schemes. They have rights of their own. Pictures in the home should be there because they stir a response in us, because they inspire and enrich.

It's a keen index of individuality—one's choice of pictures.

A young Russian woman furnishing an apartment with very little money had nothing to spend for pictures. Inexpensive reproductions were uninteresting to her, and good originals beyond her means. She remembered having watched her grandmother in Bessarabia make synthetic illustrations of Russian fairy tales by sewing together and embroidering odd pieces of cloth. "Why don't I try?" she thought. Now she has over her living room mantel an artistic and fanciful story in gingham and calico of a poor fisherman and the golden fish which offered him a wish in exchange for his freedom. Two other fairy tales are recounted in the dining room. These original, highly individual pictures give that home a charm which outshines the bargain basement furnishings.

If the individuality or character of a home can be embodied in its appointments, then pictures best communicate that expression. Pictures are the eyes of a room, which mirror most its feeling. One who desires individuality in his home will hardly be content with reproductions. He will prefer the warmth and life of original paintings,—the canvas on which the artist has wrought his vision,—not duplicates.

"Well, this excludes me. I'm hardly in the income level group that can patronize the arts," grumbles the usual dissenter.

"But do you realize that there are good contemporary oils to be bought for as little as forty or fifty dollars, and water colors for less?" we fling back.

And before the dissenter can catch his breath, we strike again with—"Have you been around to the fine arts stores and art galleries and priced their paintings? Let's begin to frequent the art galleries and let their pictures speak to us. Let's follow the comments of the art critics on the exhibitions we have seen, and study some good books on art. There are many excellent ones. Some that are especially valuable are Sir Charles Holmes' "Old Masters and Modern Art," and Frank J. Mather's "History of Italian Painting" and "Western European Painting of the Renaissance."

A large department store in Boston, Massachusetts, Jordan Marsh & Company, has for several years been doing a fine service in promoting public interest in the works of contemporary New England artists by holding an annual spring exhibit. A hundred and fifty pictures, two-thirds of them oils and one-third water colors, represent as many artists, since only one picture of each artist is hung. This exhibition draws, in two weeks, many potential picture-lovers. The housewife and business man, quite at home in the familiar surroundings where they buy dishes, bedding, neckties and shirts, find it exhilarating to take the elevator to another floor to look at what contemporary artists are doing.

Although some of the pictures are sold, the exhibit is not directly of financial importance either to Jordan Marsh or to the artists. The store considers it very good publicity. So do the artists. But the awakening of the community to a greater sense of beauty is of immeasurable value.

There's another side to buying good pictures. A lady recently sold for $16,000 four Corots which her father had bought from the artist for $200 apiece. Choose pictures with a future and you've made a good financial investment as well as an investment in living. It is also advisable to try a picture in your home before buying it.

Now, to return to those timid pictures hiding in the attic—bring them down and look them searchingly in the face. Do they qualify? Will they bring fresh inspiration into your home? Have they real and permanent worth or are they trivial? Keep the ones that qualify.

Gourds Add Gay Touch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gay colors and curious shapes of gourds give them interesting value as effective decorations. They make most satisfactory table centerpieces. For their beauty, unlike that of flowers, is lasting. When they are properly harvested, and polished with a good liquid wax, they can be counted on to keep their first freshness for many days—often for several months.

Helen Tillinghast, who runs the Gourd-Vine Farm in Vernon, Connecticut, is an artist-gardener, as she might be called, who has for years developed an ever-growing interest among lovers of these cucurbits. For some time she has been experimenting with cross-pollination, raising her own swarms of bees for this purpose, and bringing her gourds to a marvelous perfection in color, markings, and shapes. She has done much to promote the ever-increasing interest in gourd decoration, as well, in this country. Through exhibitions, by means of her book—"The First Gourd Book," in magazi e articles, and through illustrated lectures and radio talks she has persuaded others to plant gardens of gourds.

One of her very successful and most pleasing arrangements for a living room is of white "crown gourds," a variety which is especially lovely in containers of dark colors, a glossy black bowl being well adapted to this purpose.

An arched doorway—rather broad—proves a wonderful foil for a gourd-garland. This is made by using the vari-colored gourds, selecting the largest one as the "keystone of the arch" as it were. By stringing the gourds together and graduating them in size from this center one, an attractive festoon can be arranged around the top of the arch. If the seed pods of the locust tree are available—use them to furnish a leaf motif.

As gourd vines grow very quickly, they make a practical porch decoration, draping themselves generously over walls, fences and pergolas, and having the loveliest white blossoms. Even in a penthouse garden the gourd-vine may be successfully cultivated, the seed growing flourishingly from a small tub. Gourds are lovers of heat and light. They grow best in full sunshine, and preferably in rich soil. They come from many parts of the world. And as indoor or veranda decoration, they are one of the world's most fascinating hobbies.

Swinging the Out-of-Date House Into Line

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Redecorating offers an opportunity to swing the out-of-date house into line. Items which date a home should be checked, and caution should be used lest association with eyesores dim native good taste.

One home of nondescript origin was brought into tune with the times by a few inexpensive adjustments at the time of redecorating. The living room of 1917 vintage had a northern exposure, a light-thieving porch, and deep red wallpaper with dark wainscoting. The floors were darkly varnished, a hammered "bronze" and "Tiffany" glass lighting fixture was suspended from the ceiling, and a built-in bookcase with glass doors flanked the fireplace. The mantel, a boom builder's masterpiece and a home owner's nightmare, dominated the room, frowning down at the hearth like a beetling brow.

To modernize the room, ample floor plugs were substituted for the ceiling fixture at moderate cost, and a dainty wooden scallop replaced the bookcase doors. The heavy lumber was ripped off the fireplace and a charming second-hand mantel of authentic design substituted. Dark wallpaper was stripped from the walls and wainscoting and walls were painted the same shade of off-white as all other woodwork.

V. W. K.

Dare to Ask For Other Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Merely because one lives in an apartment, he need not consider himself in quarters as unimaginative as a bee in his cell. He is still not bereft of the paint brush and paint can. Colors other than ivory actually do exist!

Yet if one were to pile up apartment houses like a Leaning Tower of Pisa and take an elevator to the top with sight of all interiors, the wager is made that he would find little to brighten the solid ivory which would streak by his eyes.

But there are individuals so daring as to defy the apartment house decorator! When the yearly paint man comes around with a shade of ivory just a trifle darker to cover the walls which are just a trifle dirtier than the preceding year, tell him that you are through with ivory. Tell him you prefer turquoise or gray-blue, a wheat yellow or a grayed-green. These colors are not extreme, but how charming is the difference they make in the appearance of your whole apartment! Have infinite patience at the mixing of the paint until the correct shade is achieved. Your local department store may give you the paint recipe, for rare is the painter who leaps the wall of convention.

Color imagination can humor an apartment right out of banality and brighten ivory-weary eyes.

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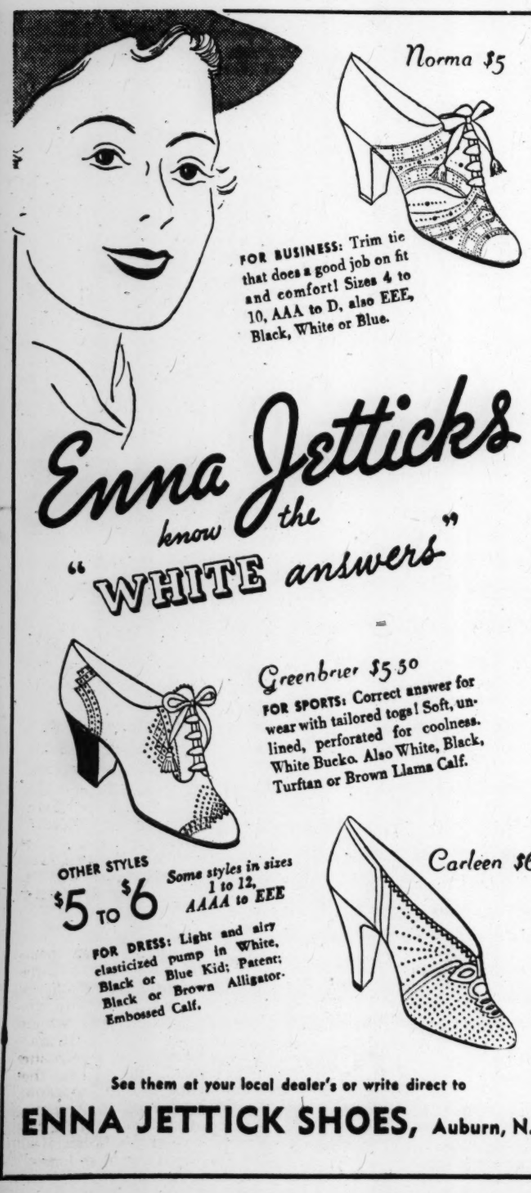
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Color and Charm
in the Early American manner
The American heritage of home decoration is made up of contributions from many lands. Colonists of various races and customs brought to this country the pieces of furniture they cherished most, and as they made their homes here, the influence of their native lands persisted in their new-built furnishings as well.
Although centuries have passed, the charm of America's early background has been maintained by generation after generation of home makers. Early American styles are the perennial favorites because they express the American spirit — gay and colorful, yet practical and sturdy.
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The Home Forum

The Ship From Home

"I'M FLYING to Bermuda for the week-end," said a friend to me casually the other day.

"For the week-end!" I echoed wonderingly.

"Why, it's only a little place, you know. With the railroad there now, you can easily see it all in a day."

Bermuda—in a day! My thoughts went back to a winter in Bermuda long ago, when there were no planes to carry us swiftly through the air, and we went plunging over tossing waves in a great ship, steady, sure, and slow. It was Christmas when we slipped into Hamilton Harbor among the wooded islands. Scarlet poinsettias flamed against houses white as snow. And when we sailed away, all over the island the fields were drifted with Easter lilies under the warm spring sun.

During those months the sun was not always shining. Riding our horses along the southern shore, we were often glad to take shelter in some convenient cave, as a sudden squall struck and blinding sheets of rain swept by. Many a cold, driving storm kept us indoors. We even once heard the warning whine of an approaching hurricane. But when the rain and the wind had passed, the sky seemed bluer, the sea more sparkling, the sails whiter, and the flowers more fragrant than before. Our voices dropped to the low pitch of our English neighbors, and quieted to the soft tones of the dark-skinned islanders. Our tempo slowed to the tempo of the shabby little victorias in which we went clop-clopping behind sleepy horses over the narrow white road into town. The keynote of Bermuda was leisure, and we were in harmony with its tune.

* * *

The uneventful weeks rolled gently by, and home seemed distant as a dream. But we did not forget. Always we waited with lifting hearts for the coming of the ship which, week after week, brought us news and friends from home.

How well I remember those foggy mornings when we used to put on our raincoats, and, balancing umbrellas on our handlebars, bicycle down to the dock. Only a handful of hotel guests were there; a mere quorum of lounging dock-hands; and a few barefooted black children in ragged overalls, who hoped for pennies. Lined up in the street was a row of battered victorias, each with the dusky driver slumbering on the box, the bony horse hanging its head dispiritedly.

We were silent, tense, ears straining for the first faint whistle. At last it came, far off near the dockyards. The drivers opened their eyes. The horses raised their drooping heads. The dock-hands straightened up. Each small boy turned a preliminary handspring. We all moved eagerly toward the edge of the dock. Around the outermost island appeared the tips of two red stacks. Again the whistle blew. And then, out of the shadows, loomed the ship from home.

* * *

Even as we all broke into a cheer, with an accompaniment of shrill cries and whinnies, she disappeared. But only for a moment. She was weaving her way down among the islands, advancing, retreating, advancing. Clearer and clearer her stately outline, louder and louder her commanding whistle. With three imperious blasts, she rounded the last point, and swung out into the open channel. We could see her plainly now; her smooth gray paint, her scarlet funnels, her decks thronged with passengers. We could hear the band playing. And we all began to sing, "La, la, la-la-la-la!"

Closer and closer she drew, until she towered above us. Now we could feel the thudding of her engines. We could wave and call out greetings to our friends who were standing at the rail. And then they were blotted from our sight by an abrupt downpour of rain and a quick raising of umbrellas. At the same moment we were pushed back, as the ropes were flung out and the dock-hands stumbled forward.

* * *

Heavily, wearily, but with impenetrable dignity, the ship warped in, and straightened her proud gray length along the pier. The engines ceased to throb. With a clatter of chains, the gangplank came down.

Suddenly the rain stopped. Out came the sun, and the clouds rolled up from the harbor like a curtain. The stage was set with low green hills and waving palms and dazzling tile houses. Over the gangway streamed the audience, expectant, radiant. The play was on!

Down by the dock the ship lay all that day and all the next day. Solid, secure, dependable, she looked to us, as we passed and repassed her on our bicycle. Following the curving shore back from Paget in the early dusk, we could see her lights shining out across the harbor reassuringly. Home, after all, was not so distant.

Next day, at noon, she sailed.

A glorious day. Sky filled with white, racing clouds, blue water slap-slapping against the pier, sun shining gaily. Crowds of people jammed the dock, talking, laughing, singing. Those who were leaving wore furs. But we who were staying behind wore white British sports clothes, and, as a parting gift to the travelers, we carried armfuls of sweet-peas. Their perfume mingled pleasantly with the tang of the salt breeze. The street teemed with briskly rolling victorias and bicycles. Stewards staggered up the gangway with heavy bags. Cranes rattled and creaked as trunks were swung into the hold. In the midst of the tumult, we managed to find our friends and were swept on board. There we all shouted together above the din of the jostling throng until the warning whistle, "All ashore! All ashore!"

Back on the dock, we struggled to the edge, where we could look up and see our friends packed in with the multitudes at the steamer's rail. Off went the ropes. The band was playing. "La, la, la-la-la-la!" Laughter. Tears. The engines began to throb. Slowly, slowly, the great ship backed down. Out came handkerchiefs on the dock, sweet-peas on the deck. Everybody waving. "La, la, la-la-la-la!" The ship crept forward.

We escaped from the crowd and seized our bicycles. Up the street we hurried, slid into the hotel courtyard, and were down on the waterfront just in time to wave as the ship swept by. Gleaming sunlight on spotless gray paint and polished brass. Up in the bow, sweet-peas still fluttering.

* * *

Once more we sprang on our wheels and were off up the road, pedaling as fast as we could toward Spanish Point. Standing on the rocks at the harbor entrance, we waved a final good-by, although we hardly hoped our friends could see us. They were far away from shore now, gliding out past the dockyards.

We mounted again, and rode slowly around to the north shore. There, with the sun shining full upon her red stacks, we could see the ship bearing off beyond St. George. We slipped from our saddles for the last time, and stood motionless, watching her move relentlessly farther and farther away from us, growing steadily smaller and dimmer, the smoke from her funnels merging deeper and deeper into the distant haze, until she was only a faint gray shadow on the horizon. Then—she vanished. Our eyes sought the vacant sea with yearning. Our hearts were following her home.

How long ago that seems! They fly to Bermuda now—for the week-end.

E. W.

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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PORTRAIT OF MRS. NATHANIEL ALLEN: *A Painting by John Singleton Copley*

THOUGH John Singleton Copley (1737-1845) was born in Boston, he spent a great portion of his life in London. His first instruction was received from his stepfather, Peter Palham, who was a portrait painter and engraver. In 1766 he sent a picture to London for the spring exhibition of the Society of Artists of Great Britain—"Boy with a Squirrel," a portrait of his half-brother. In 1774 Copley went to London, and two years later he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later still, he was made an Academician.

The subject of this portrait is Mrs. Nathaniel Allen, the daughter of Epes Sargent whose home was in Gloucester. Nathaniel Allen was a merchant who had interests in shipping and the fishing industry. It was he who built the Old Long Wharf at Gloucester.

This Is the Atlantic

THE ATLANTIC, by the gigantic tendrils of its rivers, lays hold upon the Rockies and the Andes, the plains of Central Russia and the highlands of Abyssinia, and hence draws to itself by the mere force of gravity the trade from the heart of the bordering continents. Its shape is approximately that of the letter 'S,' the stricture in the middle, formed by the approach of Cape St. Roque and the Sierra Leone coast of Africa, dividing the ocean into two well-defined basins. On the northern basin, which Europe faces, nature has bestowed all her favors. Though 3600 miles wide at its broadest part between Morocco and Florida, between Norway and Greenland it contracts to less than half that width and has therefore only limited contact with the chilling waters of the Arctic Ocean. In contrast to the smooth contour of the South Atlantic, the northern basin has countless indentations great and small, is bordered by vast land-locked seas, like the Mediterranean, the Baltic with the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Hudson Bay, which carry the ocean into the interior of the continents and lay upon the bordering lands the vivifying touch of the sea.

The Atlantic as a whole has a coast-line of 55,000 miles, as long as that of the Pacific and Indian oceans taken together.—From "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," by ELLEN CHURCHILL SEMPLE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Newness of the Year

Have you felt with your fingers the privet—
This year's leaves on the old hedge?
The feeling is soft as a baby's skin
And cool like brook water.
It is wonderful to touch the newness
of the year.

JANE CAPEN

His Learning Was Lightly Worn

APART from the incessant stream of his letters, Walpole was not writing much during these years. His period of genuine literary activity had not yet begun. But when, early in 1753, Dodsley set on foot a new periodical called *The World*, Walpole became one of its first and most welcome contributors. *The World* was edited by Edward Moore, a protégé of Lord Lyttelton's: and the audience to which it was intended mainly to appeal was the London world of fashion, rather than the world in any wider sense. The sober middle-classes had perused the stately moralizings of *The Rambler*, and were now being regaled with the same type of fare in *The Adventurer*; while the more frivolous middle-classes, the young lawyers and coffee-house wits and men about town, were presently to enjoy the able papers of Colman and Thornton in *The Connoisseur*. But *The World* was eminently intended for the amusement of the *beau monde*. Moore, a very agreeable writer, was responsible for a large number of the papers; the others were almost all contributed by the most aristocratic pens of the day. In this galaxy of distinguished amateurs three writers were outstanding: Walpole's neighbour at Twickenham, Richard Owen Cambridge; Lord Chesterfield, whose papers are masterpieces of humour and urbanity; and Horace Walpole himself.

Walpole was not one of the more diligent contributors; he was only responsible for nine papers during the four years' run of *The World*, whereas Cambridge gave twenty-one papers, and Chesterfield twenty-three. But those nine papers were very good indeed. The conventions of eighteenth-century periodical literature suited his style. He could assume the character of Adam Fitz-Adam, the supposititous editor of *The World*; or he could assume some other disguise and address a letter to Mr. FitzAdam: either method gave him opportunities of which he made excellent use. His papers are distinguished not only by his usual subtlety and wit, but by the ability to present learned and antiquarian matter in such a way as to make it most entertaining reading. He exercised this power constantly in his later works; but it appeared for the first time in these essays. They contain all sorts of allusions, anecdotes, references to obscure books, long quotations from unknown writers. Never was learning worn so lightly. No one else could have introduced in *The World*, without utter incongruity, a long letter from the Emperor Maximilian to his daughter, written in a barbarous Germanic French, or a detailed account of the legacies bequeathed by the mother of King Richard II.

His papers are on all sorts of subjects: the theatre, the reformation of the Calendar, the composition of letters . . . on the politeness of highwaymen (with reminiscenses of his encounter with Maclean). . . .

In later years Walpole must often have looked back to this tranquil decade as the happiest period of his life. . . . His house was increasing in charm and in celebrity, his garden grew ever more beautiful, pictures and porcelain and armour and books crowded his rooms. Years of undiminished activity and happiness seemed to lie ahead. . . .

He continued to set down for the benefit of posterity, in his letters and his memoirs, the records of his time. These were his monument; through them he would be known to future ages. But Strawberry Hill, the house for which his love grew from day to day, could be certain of no such survival. The happy months he spent there were his own; the cutting and carting of his hay, the nightingales in the undergrowth, the squirrels coming to be fed under the windows—these were personal and perishable delights. But was there no way of preserving the house and the exquisite things within it? Were they to be as evanescent as the scent of his honeysuckles, as the sunlight glittering on the Thames?—R. W. KETTON-CREMER, in "Horace Walpole." (London: Duckworth; New York: Longmans, Green.)

Sonship with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE seeming mystery of daily experience these questions clamoring for solution come often to the human heart: "Why am I here? What is my destiny?" In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God created man in His own image and likeness, a statement which settles forever the question of man's origin. The prophet Isaiah voices God's confirmation of His creation of man (Isaiah 45:12, 13): "I have made the earth, and created man upon it: . . . I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways." This standard of perfection, God and man coexistent and eternal, has never been changed. As one abides in this understanding, refusing to be swayed by challenging claims of evil declaring that man is of mortal origin, he begins to grasp in some measure the loveliness of the spiritual kingdom, created and maintained by eternal Mind.

Christian Science is awakening men to perceive the facts of true existence, opening to humanity heavenly possibilities. It shows that, on this scientific basis, spiritual perfection may be demonstrated here and now. Through study and application of its teachings, one changes the restricted sphere of material thinking for the freedom of spiritual perception. In this way comes the certainty of gaining the solution of every human problem. Christian Science wipes out belief in the reality of mortal discord, replacing it with complete and demonstrable knowledge of the real man's eternal, harmonious, spiritual existence. It supplies a positive, scientific basis from which to demonstrate the truth that the divine Mind alone governs now and forever.

The spiritual fact that man is the reflection or expression of God is the basis of healing in Christian Science. Through the understanding of this fact is demonstrated the Christ, Truth, which dispels the illusions of material sense. The Master demonstrated for all time the real man's perfection as the child of God. He proved his own spiritual sonship with God. By his marvelous healing ministry he revealed the nothingness of the carnal so-called mind, and the allness of God, good. What we must destroy is false, material belief, wrong thinking, mental acceptance of mortal discord as true. Thus our release from false concepts becomes a spiritually mental process, a process involving emergence from material belief into spiritual understanding. The carnal mind knows nothing of the spiritual reality, nor does the spiritual mingle with the carnal. With orderly precision divine Mind, acting upon human thought, wipes out the false, reveals the true, and the mighty command of God (Genesis 1:3), "Let there be light," is fulfilled.

A student of Christian Science at one time was endeavoring to prove the unreality of a physical difficulty. She constantly declared the truth of God's allness, but at the same time held fast the thought that she was in the toils of a serious illness. Suddenly her consciousness was flooded with light. She saw that her true selfhood was forever in the presence of God, would never be anywhere else, and never in need of deliverance. This awakening to the actual presence of the great I AM and of the perfection of the real man brought instant healing.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on pages 510 and 511 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Science reveals only one Mind, and this one shining by its own light and governing the universe, including man, in perfect harmony." Thus we see that God's man does not progress from a state of imperfection into perfection. There are no steps or stages in the harmony of being. We must work from the basis of perfect being.

The architect, planning a perfect building, must cling closely to a perfect model. So we cannot dwell upon matter as having reality, and hope to grasp and utilize in one grand effort the power and might of Spirit. We must not think of man as mortal and material, but as God's perfect idea. In our real being we are forever the children of God, our spiritual identity eternally reflecting divine Mind. The real man dwells in the realm of Spirit, actively and unceasingly conscious of harmony, of health, freedom, supply, activity, infinite good.

It is well to remember that diligence is necessary in proving the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of discordant mortal suggestions. Patience in large measure is required in our work of exchanging fear of evil for faith in God. If we are persistent, we shall be protected and sustained, reaping rewards of good in exact proportion to our spiritual understanding and loyalty. Inspired by realization of our eternal unity with God, we attain a quietness of thought which cannot be taken from us.

The certain knowledge that God is the only Mind, and that this Mind guides and guards us in all our activities, constitutes a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, leading us on to spiritual vision of reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

A filiação com Deus

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NO APARENTE MISTÉRIO da experiência diária surgem frequentemente no coração humano e clamam por solução perguntas como estas: "Porque estou eu aquí? Qual é o meu destino?" No primeiro capítulo do Gênese lemos que Deus criou o homem à Sua própria imagem e semelhança, uma afirmação que resolve para sempre a questão da origem do homem. O profeta Isaías proclama o que Deus confirma da Sua criação do homem (Isaías 45:12, 13): "Eu é que fiz a terra, e sôbre ela criei o homem: . . . Eu o despertei em justiça e o endireitarei em todos os seus caminhos." Êste padrão de perfeição, Deus e o homem coexistentes e eternos, nunca foi modificado. À medida que o homem se mantem nesta compreensão, recusando-se ser influenciado pelas pretensões tentadoras do mal que declaram-no de origem mortal, começa a perceber um pouco do encanto do reino espiritual, criado e mantido pela Mente eterna.

A Ciência Cristã está despertando os homens para que percebam os fatos da existência verdadeira, abrindo possibilidades celestiais à humanidade. Ela mostra que nesta base científica a perfeição espiritual pode ser demonstrada aquí e agora. Pelo estudo e pela aplicação de seus ensinamentos, substituímos a limitada esfera do pensar material pela liberdade da percepção espiritual. Desta forma obtem-se a certeza de conseguir a solução de todo o problema humano. A Ciência Cristã elimina a crença na realidade da discórdia mortal, substituíndo-a por um conhecimento completo e demonstrável da existência espiritual, eterna e harmoniosa do homem. Ela oferece uma base positiva, científica, partindo da qual demonstramos a verdade de que só a Mente divina governa agora e para sempre

O fato espiritual de que o homem é o reflexo ou expressão de Deus é a base da cura na Ciência Cristã. Pela compreensão dêste fato demonstra-se o Cristo, Verdade, que dissipa as ilusões do sentido material. O Mestre demonstrou para todos os tempos a perfeição do homem real como sendo o filho de Deus. Êle deu prova de sua própria filiação espiritual para com Deus. Pelo seu maravilhoso ministério da cura desvendou a nulidade da assim-chamada mente carnal, e a totalidade de Deus, o bem. O que precisamos destruir é a falsa noção material, o pensar errado, a aceitação mental da discórdia mortal como se fosse verdadeira. Desta forma, a nossa libertação de falsos conceitos se torna um processo mental e espiritual, um processo que implica em emergir da crença material para surgirmos na compreensão espiritual. A mente carnal desconhece inteiramente a realidade espiritual, e o que é espiritual não se mistura com o que é carnal. Com precisão metódica a Mente divina, atuando sôbre o pensamento humano, desfaz o falso, revela o verdadeiro, e assim cumpre-se a portentosa ordem de Deus (Gênese 1:3) "Haja luz."

Certa vez, uma estudiosa da Ciência Cristã estava esforçando-se por provar a irrealidade de um mal-estar físico. Ela declarava constantemente a verdade sôbre a totalidade de Deus, mas ao mesmo tempo prendia-se ao pensamento de que estava sendo presa de grave moléstia. Repentinamente sua consciência foi invadida de luz. Viu que seu verdadeiro eu estava para sempre na presença de Deus, nunca poderia estar em qualquer outra parte, e nunca em necessidade de ser libertado. Êste despertar para a presença efetiva do grande EU SOU e da perfeição do homem real trouxe-lhe a cura instantânea.

Mary Baker Eddy, Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu nas páginas 510 e 511 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), "A Ciência revela apenas uma Mente única, e essa brilha por sua própria luz e governa o universo, inclusive o homem, em perfeita harmonia." Por aí vemos que o homem de Deus não progride do estado de imperfeição para o da perfeição. Na harmonia do ser não há degraus ou estágios. Temos de orientar nosso trabalho tomando como base o ser perfeito.

Ao planejar um edifício perfeito o arquiteto precisa apegar-se estritamente a um modêlo perfeito. Da mesma forma não podemos demorar-nos na contemplação da matéria como se fosse real, na esperança de que por um só esfôrço, por maior que seja, venhamos a alcançar e a utilizar o poder e a fôrça do Espírito, para dêle fazermos uso. Não devemos pensar no homem como se fosse mortal e material, mas sim como sendo a perfeita idéia de Deus. No nosso ser real somos sempre os filhos de Deus e a nossa identidade espiritual reflete por tôda a eternidade a Mente divina. O homem real habita no reino do Espírito, e está ativa e incessantemente conciente da harmonia, da saúde, da liberdade, do suprimento, da atividade, e do bem infinito.

Lembremo-nos, porém, que é necessário muita perseverança para provar a totalidade de Deus, o bem, e a nulidade das discordantes sugestões mortais. O nosso trabalho de substituir o médo do mal pela fé em Deus requer uma grande dose de paciência. Se formos persistentes seremos protegidos e sustentados, colhendo a recompensa do bem na exata proporção do nosso entendimento e fidelidade espirituais. Inspirados pela realização de nossa eterna unidade com Deus atingimos uma paz de pensamento que nos não pode ser tirada.

O conhecimento seguro de que Deus é a Mente única, e que esta Mente nos guia e nos guarda em tôdas as nossas atividades constitue uma coluna de nuvem durante o dia e de fogo durante a noite, a nos conduzir para a visão espiritual da realidade.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Wild Plum

Now the wild plum lifts its delicate sprays,
White and scented, under clean, blue skies.
Soon the blossoms will be drifting down
Like snow in spring, and mantling the new grass
That spreads in tender emerald on the earth;
Soon the tiny fruit will form in green
And sour globules.
Now no faintest hint
Of anything but melting loveliness,
And when the tilted crescent of the moon
Hangs in the velvet sky of night, the trees
Will stand in silver beauty like a dream.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1941

Strike at End On Drydock At South Boston

Men return to work under agreement reached yesterday at conference held in Washington.

Strikers on the great naval drydock in South Boston returned to work this noon, it was announced by E. A. Johnson, Secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston.

The settlement agreed on yesterday in Washington at a conference of union, naval, WPA, and other leaders was accepted this morning at a meeting of the Council at its offices at 108 Massachusetts Avenue.

The strike, which began Monday morning, took 925 American Federation of Labor workers from the building of shops and storehouses, dredging, making of berthing wharves, and piers, etc.

Use of WPA labor on new construction work was cited by the unions as the cause of the strike.

At the end of this morning's conference, Mr. Johnson, together with Edwin E. Graves, general agent of the council, gave out a statement saying, in part:

"At conference held at the U. S. Navy Building, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, May 13, present were: Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of Navy Yards & Docks, Commander Harold Wilson, Charlestown Navy Yard in Charge of Construction, Mr. James P. Meehan, Senior Mediator, Office of Production Management, Mr. Miller, Assistant Administrator, Federal WPA, John J. McDonough, Regional Administrator of WPA for New England, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, Mass. WPA, Edwin E. Graves, General-Agent and E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District.

"All persons present were in accord with the principle that in the future a full and complete discussion of the problems involved in the construction program under government auspices would overcome many misunderstandings and would promote better relationships to the end that it would expedite the National Defense Program.

"Conferences on local labor problems relating to construction work will be held, from time to time, between U. S. Navy Officers, WPA officials and labor representatives in order that all concerned and involved shall be thoroughly informed regarding policy and procedure.

"The Officers of the Council in their report to the representatives of the various unions affiliated to the Council stated that the understanding arrived at in Washington carries with it the assurance that the proposed construction program of the U. S. Navy will provide employment for many hundreds of men and that the labor policy will be a fair and equitable one recognizing the principles the unions have been so staunchly defending."

Flees 'Needle', Called Evader

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (AP) —Henry G. Bassett of this City was arraigned as a draft evader today because he walked out on a seleective service physical examination, Joseph Veneziale,. Assistant United States Attorney, charged

Mr. Bassett, unemployed mill hand, told United States Commissioner James J. McCabe he wasn't afraid of the draft but didn't like "that hydraulic needle."

Mr. McCabe ordered a not guilty plea entered and sent the defendant to jail pending hearing, in lieu of $1,000 bail.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy this afternoon; fair and continued cool tonight; light frosts in exposed places; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light to gentle variable winds tonight; gentle to moderate southeasterly Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 43 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair south, increasing cloudiness in north portion, continued cool; light frosts in exposed places tonight; Thursday considerable cloudiness, occasional light rain north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair continued cool, light frosts in exposed places tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southerly over north portion Thursday, generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	65	New Orleans	61	83
Chicago	61	67	New York	55	68
Denver	54	89	Norfolk	55	67
Kansas City	69	80	Philadelphia	54	70
Los Angeles	57	72	St. Louis	65	78
Miami	66	84	San Francisco	56	66
Minneapolis	64	78	Washington	55	69

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 14.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:42 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 2:58 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:28 p. m.

Dolls Reign at Children's Museum

By a Staff Photographer

Mlle. Blanche Chatte Ethel Davison Evelyn Kauffman Elinor Nordstrom

The Children's Museum is taking on the appearance of a glorified dolls' house this week in preparation for its first Doll Festival and Contest on Saturday. Paper dolls cut out and colored by small children will be judged at 10 a. m. in the auditorium, and real dolls dressed by girls in the fourth grade and above at 2 p. m. The festival will continue through May 24, with special events for each day. All cases which line the main hall of the Museum will be filled with different types of dolls. Mlle. Blanche Chatte, the 1890 bride doll shown above, who belongs to Miss Betty Mixter of Brookline, Mass., and has a large and remarkably well-preserved wardrobe made in Paris, will hold the center of attention. Occupying a large case on the second-floor landing, she will be presented on Saturday in her white satin wedding gown, pearl trimmed, real lace collar, orange blossoms and veil, as fresh as they were 51 years ago.

Weed Patch To Gun Plant In Six Months

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14 (AP) —Where only a weed patch grew six months ago, Army officers and members of the British Purchasing Commission today inspected the brand new plant of the High Standard Manufacturing Company and tested some of the 12,000 machine guns it is now producing for Royal Air Force planes.

Company representatives took the officials on a tour of the factory which was in the blue-print stage on Nov. 15, 1940, when it was awarded a contract by the British Government. High Standard is now negotiating for another 12,000-gun contract.

The plant, two-stories high and containing 225,000 square feet of floor space, houses 1,800 workers in two shifts, and is spread over 15 acres. It contains $750,000 of tools, jigs, dies, and other equipment.

The .50-caliber Browning machine guns, which replaced the pistols manufactured by the company before the war in another plant, fire armor-piercing bullets, a half-inch in diameter, at the rate of 750 a minute. They are arranged in banks of eight in fighter planes.

The officers tested some of the guns on the factory's indoor range, but planned to put them through more rigorous paces on an outdoor range later in the day.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits include antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m., to 10 p. m., daily through Saturday, May 17. Admission 55 cents.

District Forum sponsored by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project. F. Gilbert Hills of the Forestry Division, Massachusetts Department of Conservation, will speak on measures being taken to protect trees in this State. At the West End Community House, 30 Chambers Street, Boston, at 7:30 p. m.

Public lecture on "Union Now Can Save Democracy" by Clarence Streit, leader of the Federal Union movement. Under the auspices of Federal Union, Harvard College Chapter. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m. The public is invited, free.

New England Town Meeting, "Is This To Be An American Century?" will be discussed by Max Lerner, Frederick L. Schuman of the Department of Political Science at Williams College, and John M. Potter, assistant professor of history and literature at Harvard College. Morris Storer, field representative for the United States Department of Agriculture, Moderator. At New England Town Hall, 268 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Chess Exhibition by Harlow B. Daly, Massachusetts State Chess Champion, and 15 chess enthusiasts of the South End House. Mr. Daly will compete with the 15 boys at the same time. At the South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

"Wake-up Wellesley" meeting sponsored by the Wellesley Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Mayo A. Shattuck, former executive; Vice-Chairman of the New England Committee, will be the principal speaker. Members of the American Legion, Boy Scouts and defense organizations will take part. At the Wellesley high school auditorium, at 8 p. m.

Evening entertainment under the auspices of the United States Maritime Service and the WPA Community Recreation Service. Capt. Ben Pine, skipper of the American fisherman Gertrude Thebaud, will speak on "The International Fisherman's Races." The lecture will be illustrated with motion pictures. Other features will be a song test and a comedy team. At the United States Maritime Service, Gallups Island, at 8 p. m.

Blackout test in Lynn. The first test in the United States of special street lights used in blackouts will be made on Parkland Avenue by officials of the General Electric Plant in Lynn. Special one-candle power lights (normal street lamps have 4,000 candle power) have been installed for the experiment. The area in vicinity of Parkland Avenue will be blacked out, but not Lynn as a whole. Starts at 10 p. m.

Thursday

Morning walk to the Winchester reservoirs, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Dam at 6 a. m. Leader Mr. Kelley, Win. 1002-J.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Embroidery Exhibition" by Mrs. Sayward.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Marian Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Welfare Groups Meet to Act On Co-ordination in Case of War

Prominent citizens including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and representatives of the Greater Boston Community Fund, the American Red Cross, Aid-to-Britain organizations, and other agencies, convened in emergency meeting today adopted a plan to merge all major charitable fund raising activities in Greater Boston in event this country enters the war.

Summoned by telegram by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, the group met at luncheon to formulate proposals for presentation tomorrow at a meeting of representatives of National welfare organizations in Washington.

The plan adopted calls for establishment of a central budget, with funds apportioned to various organizations and a single annual campaign for charity funds to finance both emergency services and all-time services, in place of the separate drives usually conducted.

Tomorrow's meeting, to make plans for wartime co-operation among all national organizations such as the Community Chest movement, the British War Relief Society, and the American Red Cross was called by Charles P. Taft, Associate Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare and Related Defense Activities.

Object of the advance planning is to enable relief agencies to "be ready to act" in case of emergency, it was explained.

It will follow a conference of National Community Chest Officials headed by Robert Cutler of Boston, National President, and National Red Cross and United Service Organization officials.

The plan for unified fund raising in Greater Boston was adopted unanimously at today's meeting, although Joseph Hamlen, Chairman of Metropolitan Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross, did not vote, pending, as he explained, action of National Red Cross Officials.

This is being done in anticipation of great expansion of demands which are bound to occur in time of war and because charitable service "will be a vital factor in supporting home front morale."

More than 60 persons attended the meeting which was held at the Chamber of Commerce.

P. R. Plan for Boston Urged By League of Women Voters

Proportional representation for Boston, reorganization of departments in the Boston City Government, and the Master City Plan were among main objectives in the 1941-42 program of work for the Boston League of Women Voters announced by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, retiring President, at the League's annual meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Sheraton today.

Other subjects of study will include the problem of housing personnel in defense industries, protection of consumer interests in face of wartime economy, and a citizenship training program in the Boston schools, Mrs. Hurley told League members.

As indicative of the League's value in the community, Mrs. Hurley in her annual report called attention to the fact that League members have been called upon many times to serve on city and State committees. She referred to the appointment of Mrs. J. Verity Smith, League board member, by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to be Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Others Mentioned

She mentioned also the appointment of Miss Margaret McSweeney to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and her own appointment by Mayor Tobin to the Advisory Committee on Community Rehabilitation and to the directorship of the newly organized Citizens' Planning Council of Greater Boston.

Enumerating the League's accomplishments during the past year, Mrs. Hurley referred to its work in the settlement houses, its assistance in obtaining play spaces for young children, and its assistance to voters at election time.

Mrs. Hurley reminded League members of the series of articles on "You and Your City," sponsored by the League, which is to start on May 19 in The Christian Science Monitor. The purpose of the articles will be to bring citizens closer to their city government and its executives, she explained.

Officers Elected

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll was elected President of the League for the year 1941-42. The Vice-Presidents will be Mrs. Hurley, Miss Emilie H. Everett and Miss McSweeney.

Mrs. Charles B. Rugg was elected Secretary, Mrs. Donald T. Field, Treasurer, and Directors are Mrs. Joseph Goldman, Mrs. Arthur W. Moors, and Mrs. Harold Rosenfield.

A dramatic feature of the afternoon session was the model staff meeting and parole hearing, illustrating the League's idea of a constructive approach to the treatment of women offenders. This was presented by Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women in Framingham; Reuben Lurie, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board; Mrs. Edward Scott O'Keefe and Mrs. Francis Winsper, members of the Massachusetts Parole Board.

Two actual cases, with names and places changed to prevent identification, were dramatized in order to suggest opportunities for improving the present methods of handling women offenders.

A budget of $3,450 was proposed for approval for carrying on the next year's business of the League.

Women Voters Elect Officers

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley
Retiring President of Boston League.

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll
New President of Boston League.

Eastern Star Members Open Annual Meeting

Delegates representing 46,000 members hold their first business session at Worcester.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14—Delegates representing 46,000 members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts attended the first business session of the 65th annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, at the Municipal Auditorium here today.

Mrs. Annie D. Neill of Worcester, Worthy Grand Matron, and Charles E. Mathaurs of Lexington, Worthy Grand Patron, presided over what was announced as the "Constancy and Faith Session," their last official duty, as they retire from office tomorrow evening when their successors will be installed for the ensuing year.

Organ music preceded the opening at 9 a. m., and the long business session was pleasantly punctuated by vocal selections. A tribute to the National Flag was paid by Clarence C. Beasley, Past Grand Patron, followed by the pledge of allegiance.

Nearly 1,800 Members

Annual addresses were presented before nearly 1,800 members of the Order, by the Worthy Grand Matron and Worthy Grand Patron, followed by the annual report of the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Treasurer; appointment of committees, and the nomination of Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, was nominated for the office of Worthy Grand Matron, moving up to that station from Associate Grand Matron, as is customary in the Order. By the same token, Francis D. Collings of Everett, was nominated for Worthy Grand Patron. Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, was nominated for Associate Grand Matron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, nominated for re-election as Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, for re-election as Grand Treasurer; and Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, for Grand Conductress.

The two competitive offices—Associate Grand Patron, and Associate Grand Conductress—attracted candidates from widely separated sections of the Commonwealth. Two Chapters endorsed a Past Patron for the office of Associate Grand Patron, Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, a Past Patron of Highland Chapter of West Somerville, and Frederick R. Kenney, of Medford, a Past Patron of Middlesex Chapter of West Medford.

Six Candidates

Five Past Worthy Matrons throughout the State sought the office of Associate Grand Conductress. They are:

Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack of Springfield, Past Matron of Springfield Chapter, and wife of a Past Grand Patron, Paul S. Maisack; Mrs. May E. Dawson, of Holyoke, Past Matron of Robert Morris Chapter; Mrs. Lena A. Lewis, of Quincy, Past Matron of Wollaston Chapter; Mrs. Ruth W. Pickering of Swampscott, Past Matron of Regis Chapter; and Mrs. Hazel M. Chase, of Winthrop, Past Matron of Quinobequin Chapter of West Medway.

Business of the afternoon included a memorial service, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Roy of Worcester, and reports of committees.

Social activities are scheduled for this evening. The Matrons' and Patrons' Association of Massachusetts, will hold a dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Bancroft at 6:30 p. m. Other dinners and entertainments will be held by the various associations of present and past officers of individual Chapters, at various hotels in the city.

Star Officials

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Annie D. Neill
(Above) Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and

Charles E. Mathaurs
(Below) Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts.

Abandonment Of 7 Stations On Cape Sought

Abandonment of 44 miles of track on Cape Cod serving seven stations during the summer months was sought today by the trustees of the New Haven Railroad.

The line involved is part of the Old Colony Railroad System on which numerous stations have been abandoned during the past several years.

At a public hearing at the State House this morning before the State Public Utilities Commission, Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the trustees, declared that Old Colony Railroad is "in a perilous financial situation, requiring the co-operation of State authorities and the railroad."

The stations affected are: South Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro and Provincetown.

Railroad experts testified that expenses in operating one train a day over the line from June 24 to Sept. 7 exceed revenue annually by $4,427.01. It is understood the railroad plans to substitute bus service on this line.

Opposition to abandonment was led by Representative Edwin F. Eldredge (R) of Chatham. After futilly requesting a three-months postponement of the hearing, Representative Eldredge charged that the railroad had given poor service on the line "so they might abandon it."

He told of a move in Washington to use Provincetown Harbor as a submarine base, pointing to the necessity of railroad service as part of National Defense.

Furthermore, he predicted that Camp Edwards passenger travel this summer would provide a profit for the road.

Charles W. Megathlin, Chairman of the Barnstable County Board of Commissioners, said commuter apathy toward the railroad was due to "slow service." Opposition was also recorded by Joshua A. Nickerson, Chairman of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, who criticized the railroad for not providing a direct rail connection between New York and Cape Cod.

Labor Relations Measure Tabled

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 (AP) — The Republican controlled House tabled today the State Labor Relations bill after Majority Leader William L. Hadden told the Representatives that an "insurmountable wave of opposition" had developed against it.

The House action, which leaders said virtually closed the doors to any such legislation this year, came while Congress of Industrial Organizations members picketed the Capitol corridors in protest against both the bill and the decision of Republican Representatives to block debate on the issue by the motion to table.

Baptist Convention Opposes Liquor Ads

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I. (AP)— The 116th annual convention of Rhode Island Baptists went on record as being opposed to the use of liquor and liquor advertising.

CAA Waits as House Holds Up Airport Bill

Massachusetts' legislative battle over the proposed Bedford airport continued today as Washington officials said they would not "precipitate" withdrawal of the $229,000 Federal development grant, notwithstanding House failure to complete action on the State purchase bill before last night's announced deadline.

Despite gubernatorial pressure for final action yesterday the House held up the State purchase bill when a motion was made to reconsider the measure after the Lower Branch had receded from its previous stand that the airport be limited strictly to military purposes.

When the House at first refused to concur with the Senate in striking out the "military purposes" restriction, a conference committee was formed. The committee recommended that the House should recede from its position. After considerable debate the House accepted the conference committee report.

As House debate on reconsideration opened today, the airport bill stood engrossed by both branches and needed only formal enactment before being placed before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for his signature.

Cambridge — Almost unanimous support was given before the Legislative Committee on Cities today to a bill that would grant full mayoralty powers and a full mayoralty salary to Acting Mayor Frank L. Sennett of Cambridge, who assumed the post after Mayor John W. Lyons was found guilty of bribery. Full mayoralty powers and salary were approved by the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce and the local association of taxpayers. Others were divided over the issue, some agreeing to the full mayoralty powers but asking that the salary increase be withheld until Mayor Lyons was deprived of a salary rating, or until the appeal returned him to office.

Proportional Representation— The Massachusetts House by a 58 to 74 standing vote today refused to reconsider its previous action whereby it passed to be engrossed a bill permitting Boston voters to adopt the proportional representation system of electing city councilors and the preferential voting method of choosing a mayor.

Elections: The Senate concurred with the House by passing to be engrossed a bill requiring that Republican and Democratic candidates for State-wide office be listed first on the ballot.

Strikes: The State will not establish a compulsory "cooling-off" period before strikes or lockouts may be declared. The Senate concurred with the House by rejecting such legislation.

Juvenile delinquents: Massachusetts judges will be required to call for physical and mental examination of juvenile delinquents prior to disposing of their cases under a bill approved by the House and Senate. Social welfare organizations pressed for this legislation.

Clubwomen Told Every Citizen Must Be Democracy Exponent

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 14 —It is up to every citizen of the United States to become a convincing argument for democracy, Mrs. Bonare Overstreet, poet and educator, declared today at the closing session of the 49th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House.

"Not all the defense we can muster in physical terms can defend a democracy that is not buttressed by the spirits of men and women," she said. "It is up to us in years ahead," Mrs. Overstreet continued, "to be walking, talking members of a democracy, to be convincing arguments for the fact that this is a sound way of human life—a sound method of organization."

National defense includes spiritual as well as physical rearmament, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told 3,500 clubwomen last night.

"Let us do our part to see that the spiritual rearmament of America keeps step with its physical rearmament," he urged.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, the other guest speaker at the convention's brilliant evening affair, described the present conflict in Europe as a counter-revolution—"a surging back in the treatment of men in terms of 1620-1776, the exact length of time it took us to establish our democracy."

Naziism is as old as the Pharaohs, he pointed out. Americanism—democracy—is the new force. The war is bringing democracy to the test, Dr. Kingdon declared, and will show whether the American way of life "can stand up and prove it power."

The Federation adopted a resolution to extend its fullest collaboration to the program of the United Service Organizations for National Defense which is engaged in aiding the welfare of members of the armed forces and those in defense industries by establishment of recreation centers.

Reception Held

The banquet and the meeting in convention hall were followed by a colorful reception in the ballroom, with the presidents of 385 clubs of the Federation participating in an impressive procession.

The clubwomen this morning listened to the following announcement of tuition and scholarship awards which were read by Mrs. Benjamin D. Miller:

Robert Brooks of New Bedford, one year's tuition at the Vesper George School of Art, recommended by the New Bedford Women's Club.

Miss Joyce Maxon of Winchester, a year's tuition at the Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education, recommended by the Winchester Fortnightly Club.

Miss Janet A. Swift of Brockton, a year's tuition at the Chandler School, recommended by the Brockton Woman's Club.

Miss Anne Burke of Marlboro, two years' tuition at the Bishop-Lee School of Theater Arts and the Spoken Word, recommended by the Marlboro Woman's Club.

Miss Evelyn Ward of Fitchburg, two years' tuition at the Curry School of Expression, recommended by the Fitchburg Woman's Club.

Robert Nims of Auburn, two years' tuition at the Leland Powers School of the Theater, recommended by the Auburn Woman's Club.

Miss Sybil Wirtzbowski of Lynn, a year's tuition at the Copley Fashion School, recommended by the Woman's Club of Lynn.

Miss Virginia H. Breen of Needham, two years' tuition at the Garland School of Homemaking, recommended by the Needham New Century Club.

Miss Edwina Goonyen of Lynn, two years' tuition at the Modern School of Applied Art, recommended by the Outlook Club of Lynn.

Denison Chapman of Wellesley, one year's tuition at the School of Practical Art, recommended by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club.

Gift to China

An ambulance-truck bearing the name of the Federation will soon be traveling over the Burma Road Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of the Federation Committee for War Relief told the women in her report. This represents the Federation's gift to China. Three rolling kitchens have been sent to Britain. She stated that $11,283.45 has been contributed by the Federation for relief purposes.

Nearly 5,000 articles of clothing have been made or contributed by Massachusetts clubwomen for war relief, Mrs. Woods reported.

Officers elected today for the coming year were: Mrs. David A. Westcott, President; Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President; Mrs. E. T. Broadhurst, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President; Mrs. H. E. Greenwood, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Treasurer; Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. D. Miller, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mildred Colburn, Clerk; Mrs. Fred H. Graham, First District Director; Mrs. B. P. Jenkins, Third District Director; Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director; Mrs. L. H. Haggerty, Ninth District Director; Mrs. E. H. Averill, Tenth District Director; Mrs. W. E. Boyd, Eleventh District Director; and Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, Fourteenth District Director.

The convention closed with a reception to the new officers, chairmen and directors.

Governors to Talk Defense

National defense will be the sole topic of the business sessions of the 33rd annual Governor's Conference to be held in Boston from June 30 to July 2, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today as host of the Conference.

More than 35 Governors will attend, according to present reports.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will speak at the Fore River shipyard Monday, June 30, at a dinner given by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which operates the yard.

Business sessions of the conference will be held at the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard.

The conference will open on Monday, June 30, at 10 a. m., with an address of welcome by Governor Saltonstall. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York will talk on "Total Defense," Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama on "Civilian Defense in the States," and Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan on "Industrial Co-operation for Defense."

On Tuesday four Governors will address the business session. Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire will discuss "Administration of Selective Service," Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana "Training the Army," Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas, "Agriculture in the Defense Program," and Gov. oerbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, "Law Enforcement."

On Wednesday, the final day, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio will talk in the morning on "Paying the Bill for Defense," Gov. John H. McGrath of Rhode Island on Fiscal Administration in the States," Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey on "State Financial Planning Against the Future," and Gov. Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska on "Organization and Operation of a State Defense Council."

The Governors will be luncheon guests of Harvard University. At the afternoon business session Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon will discuss "State Government in the Emergency," while Gov. James H. Price of Virginia will talk on "Mobilizing the State's Resources for Protection."

At 4:30 p. m. an executive session will be held, to be followed by a reception at the home of Gov. Saltonstall. The conference will be concluded by a State dinner sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. All Governors attending the conference will address the audience briefly. A number of other events are interspersed beginning with Sunday, the day prior to the opening of the conference.

Importance of N. E. Defenses Recognized by Air Chiefs

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

Air Chiefs to Speak—Importance of New England in the air defense of America was emphasized today with the announcement that Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff and former Chief of the Army Air Corps, and Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, will speak at the dinner session of the Second Annual Aviation Conference of New England to be held at the Somerset Hotel, Boston, Friday, May 23.

According to Crocker Snow, Conference Chairman, and Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, the acceptance by these two top-ranking air officials of the invitation to speak may be construed as proof that the Army and Navy appreciate the importance of New England to air defense. General Arnold recently returned from a tour of Britain's air defenses.

Induction Rate "Jumps"—Rejection of selectees after physical examination at the Boston induction station reached a new high yesterday with a 100 per cent turn-down. The answer? Only one draftee reported, and he was rejected.

Senator Gibson Called—Former Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., son of a Senator and a one-time Senator himself, has been called by the Army for immediate service. He is a Captain on the active list of the Cavalry Branch of the Organized Reserves. Senator Gibson was given a leave of absence from his post as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, a job he assumed Jan. 9 when William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, retired from leadership of the group. Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the Committee was named Acting Chairman. Mr. Gibson retained the title of Chairman.

Lynn Blackout Test—A demonstration in "blackout lighting"—described as the first such test in the United States—will be held in Lynn tonight when an outlying avenue, normally well lighted, will be illuminated with 12 specially designed "blackout lights" replacing 12 of the regular street lights. C. A. B. Halvorson, veteran General Electric engineer who is sponsoring the demonstration in cooperation with city officials, said the lights are so constructed as to prevent any upward light and to prevent light from shining on the pavement. Lights in the vicinity of the demonstration will be turned off.

Seized Vessels Inspected — A quartet of Maritime Commission surveyors began a check of equipment and material aboard the seized Italian freighter Dino and the German tanker Pauline Friedrich. No steps were taken toward surveying three Danish vessels which have been idle here for sometime.

Army Base Restrictions—Tightening of restrictions at the Army Base, South Boston, began today with the announcement that all personnel employed there will be required to display an identification pin at all times. Visitors or persons without photographic identification pins will be required to apply at the Guard House, adjacent to the Main gate for authority to be admitted. If permission is granted, an identification pin will be issued which must be returned to the guard when leaving.

Red Cross Convoy — Seventy young women of the Red Cross Women's Motor Corps for Defense participated yesterday in maneuvers simulating wartime conditions when a 40-vehicle convoy rolled over the highways from Boston to Worcester and return. The convoy consisted of a fleet of trucks and beach wagons and was led by Mrs. Florence M. Densmore, Captain of the Motor Corps. State and local police provided an escort over the entire route.

N. E. Officials Arrange Air Conference

Egan

Planning Details for Boston Meeting, May 23 and 24

Left to right: Willard Fletcher, Administrator of Aeronautics in Rhode Island; Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Aeronautics Commissioner and Chairman of the Second Conference; Harvey L. Williams, aviation management engineer, former head of the Connecticut Aeronautics Development Commission and chairman of last year's New England Aviation Conference at Hartford, Conn.; and Raymond Thompson, Inspector of Aeronautics in Vermont.

Boston Port's Exports Join Imports Boom

Boston's port is enjoying the greatest export boom it has experienced in years, as demands of the "all-out" aid to Britain call for utilization of the facilities and advantages of this harbor.

As previously told, the import business is the greatest in the port's history. This influx of merchandise is expected to continue indefinitely, in the opinion of the Boston Port Authority, which has just made public startling figures increasing exports.

In April, 1941, there were 782 carloads of export freight other than grain, handled at Boston, the Port Authority says. This compares with 312 in April, 1940, and is an increase of 151 per cent. In April, 1941, Boston handled 723 cars of export grain as compared with 127 cars in April, 1940, a gain of 469 per cent, says the Authority.

In coastwise and intercoastal traffic there was an increase of 126 per cent in the number of cars of freight unloaded for outward handling as compared with April of a year ago. These figures do not include the substantial amount of trucked freight handled at Boston.

Presidents' Descendant Enlists in U. S. Navy

A descendant of two Presidents of the United States has enlisted in the Navy at Boston.

John H. Doble of Weymouth told Lieut. Commander Carroll H. Taercker, recruiting officer, that his mother was a granddaughter of Elizabeth Adams, who was a daughter of John Q. Adams, sixth President, who was, in turn, a son of John Adams, second President.

Recruit Doble said he hoped to get in the aviation machinists department.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Vienna Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News in English: Closing Stocks; Shirley Sadler, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte: Jeno Bartal's Orchestra; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; N. S. Navy Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude."

Unemployment Benefit Act Tightened in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 14—The New Hampshire Legislature has amended the State's Unemployment Compensation Act so as to make it more difficult for a person to collect unemployment compensation benefits if he or she has voluntarily given up employment without a just cause.

Following his signing of the new measure, Gov. Robert Blood declared that "although we in New Hampshire have not had too many cases where a worker left his employment primarily to draw unemployment insurance, the Legislature wisely put more restrictions in the law, so that under the present arrangement, a person who has left his employment without good cause must show that he has found another job and has earned wages equal to, or in excess of, $2 more than his weekly benefit amount before he will again be eligible to draw benefits."

In seeking these new restrictions, it had been pointed out that benefit payments during the winter months were being made to New Hampshire workers temporarily in the South.

Police Radio Link

The summit of Cannon Mountain made famous by the tramway and by frequency modulation is to play an important part in the two-way radio communication system for the New Hampshire State Police.

New Hampshire's terrain has long provided a problem in setting up radio communication facilities, such as linking a central point with cruising cars operating throughout the State. When the State Police installed its present system a one-way arrangement was found to be the only practical plan. From headquarters in Concord messages may be sent out to the cruising cars.

Experiments have just been completed with two-way frequency modulated units and it has been found that the system is effective between the Concord headquarters and most points south of the mountains. So permanent facilities will be installed to service this field with an antenna to a high hill just outside of Concord. Another aerial will be set up on Cannon Mountain to service the area from Plymouth north.

The two frequency modulated receiving stations will pick up messages transmitted from the cruising cars while the regular transmitter is used to send out messages to the cars. This will give a Statewide two-way police radio communication system.

Adjournment Date

When the 1941 session of New Hampshire Legislature got under way the first of the year various leaders suggested that adjournment by the first or the middle of May was not improbable. With the arrival of the middle of May it is found that approximately 25 per cent of the measures introduced during the current session are still awaiting action.

In the House 498 pieces of legislation have originated. About 430 have been cleaned up.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 15
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Pogram in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Bocskay March"; News in English; Ballet Music on two Pianos; Two Film Songs; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "La Tosca," by Puccini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Come Hitler or High Water . . .

We Americans still hold the naive conviction that a newspaper's function is to report news. News, we take it, should be fact—unless it is clearly labeled "opinion." The kind of newspaper we believe in is responsible only to the people.

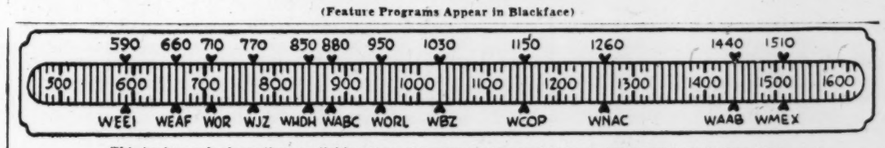
In peace and in war . . . and in these critical days of national effort . . . the strength of our Republic is no greater than the freedom, honesty and intelligence of our press. Without a press that gives the facts—all the available facts—an informed national opinion is impossible. And without that to give direction and purpose to our efforts, there can be no sound basis for action. Our newspapers, for that reason, are basic to our national defense. They must be strong, not as armaments are strong, but as truth is strong!

The New York Sun is keenly aware of its heightened responsibility in this year of little grace. And it is meeting that responsibility as it must be met: by being scrupulously accurate, thorough—and letting interest take care of itself without the hypodermic of overstatement or sensationalism. By so doing, The Sun honestly serves the interests of its readers—and never lets them down. Come Hitler or high water, this nation, devoted to a way of life and girded by a full knowledge of the facts, shall be invincibly strong!

The Sun
NEW YORK

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride...	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	White Sox baseball	Sports and music
3:30 Interview	John's Other Wife; sk...	"The Guiding Light"...	game, Jim Britt, an-	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	nouncer	Sports and music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"...	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"...	women's program...	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	game, Jim Britt, an-	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	nouncer	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"...	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"...	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane'	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama..
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch....	News of the World....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Newsboys Week Pro-	"Inside of Sports"...	Sports comment	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy drama	gram; interviews	Bill Cunningham, inter..	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"I'm an American"
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting:	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 ward G. Robinson.	Kelly, m. c.; speaker...	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	'Who Owns the Future?'	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	N. E Town Meeting:	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night", dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	'Who Owns the Future?'	The Continentals, orch.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch..	Arthur Mann, talk	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad...	'Mr. District Attorney'	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	dramatic sketch	vocalists; orchestra	News; Sports
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith";	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	'Day's End'; music
11:45 Joey Kearn's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	'Day's End'; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News ...	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Speakers; News	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe...	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	'Variations'	'The Merry-Go-Round'	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 Franklin Stewart..	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	'The Merry-Go-Round'	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 Waltz Music	'Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	'Choir Loft"	Good Morning Cheer"
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Good Morning Cheer"
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Editions"	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk..	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	Mildred W. Carlson....	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"...	"The Family Circle"....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk...	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Oleander Male Quartet
11:45 "Aunt Jenny";	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	'Rhythm Revue'
12:15 "Girl Marries"...	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"...	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program...	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; speakers;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"...	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future".	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills: house-	'Government Girl"...	Novachord Impressions..
1:45 "Road of Life"...	News; Weather	hold talk	'I'll Find My Way"	String Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	U. S. Marine Band	'Light of the World'	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"...	U. S. Marine Band....	"The Mystery Man"	Sports comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor..
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Don Artiste," pianist	Jose Martinez's Orch....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	land Indians baseball	Sports and music
3:30 Food News	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	nouncer	Sports and music
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	Marion Jenkins, songs..
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News...	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"...	Dance Time
6:15 Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"...	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news.....	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	"Here's Morgan"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..
7:45 views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time"
8:00 "Spotlight" with	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart";
8:15 Ed East, m. c....	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	"The Week in Industry"	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	Ted Steele, songs	starring Ezra Stone	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Amer. Legion Auxiliary.
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse;	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	quiz program	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	John Paul Dickson	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes Ama-	America's Town Meet-	well; Don Ameche;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	ing of the Air: "Should	Priscilla Lane; orchestra	Sinfonietta	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	President Declare Full	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports
10:15 Professor Quiz:	National Emergency?"	Barrymore; Jose Iturbi	News Service	"Dance Digest"
10:30 questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Emma Otero, soprano;	"The Great Gunns";	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	First Piano Quartet	orchestra	comedy skit	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather...	Network program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
11:30 Music; records ...	"Music You Want".....	Postview of "Women	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music ...
11:45 Rep. Fish, N. Y. ...	"Music You Want".....	Aren't Angels"; inter..	Gray Gerdon's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News.....

Aid to Axis by U. S. Exports Condemned by Jewish Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—A protest against the Administration's policy of spending billions with one hand to bolster the democracies in their fight against Nazi Germany and its Axis partners and with the other hand doing millions of dollars worth of business indirectly with Germany, thus aiding the Nazi war economy, was made by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, chairman of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, yesterday.

To eliminate what he described as this paradoxical situation, Dr. Tenenbaum held that the United States should embargo goods that would aid the Axis powers, institute a system of stricter licensing of exports and blacklist any American firms found trading with Germany, directly or indirectly.

American, and even British supplies have been going to Germany by way of South America and other neutral nations, he said. The materials, including industrial diamonds, practically a British monopoly and essential to Germany's war machine; copper, nickel, aluminum, gasoline, oil, cotton, wool and airplane parts are shipped or smuggled to Latin-American countries, where they are resold, loaded on Russian, Japanese, or even American vessels for shipment to Japan or Russia and thence by Trans-Siberian railway to Germany.

Some smaller items reach Germany by way of the Italian airline to Brazil, which maintains a regular service, he added.

Heavy Imports by Russia

The proof of American aid to Nazi economy, Dr. Tenenbaum said, was found in the "tremendous rise" in imports by Russia and Japan in the past two years. Russia alone increased its importations from this country in the first eight months of 1940 to $58,158,000, more than double the figure for the same period in 1939, he said.

Confirmation of the great rise in Soviet-German trade relations was seen in dispatches received here today from Stockholm, Sweden, indicating that the flow of Russian exports to the Nazis was increasing. High British authorities recently urged that the United States put up the bars against transit of American products to Germany through Russia.

"Russia bought 140,000 bales of American cotton last autumn," Dr. Tenenbaum continued. "At the same time she shipped 100 tons to Germany in 1940. Russia has enough cotton for herself. She doesn't need ours. It is quite clear if they ship their cotton, they take our cotton to compensate for what they have given to Germany or ship it through direct. Russia also bought a great deal of wool here, much of which came from Australia and other parts of the British Empire. Much of this found its way to Germany."

Dr. Tenenbaum recommended that when the United States sells strategic materials to South America or other nations assurance be given that the materials will not be resold.

"We must investigate where and how they are used," he continued. "Our consulates should find out and send reports back home. We should adopt a system of blacklisting companies involved in supplying materials to Germany, as the British have done to enforce their blockade."

Dr. Tenenbaum said that a great many American companies employed German agents in South America "who use their position not only to subsidize newspapers that are anti-democratic and anti-United States, but also to sell American-made goods repacked and labeled as German to Latin American customers." The Nazis do this, he added, in order to maintain the German position in South America economically and also to deliver to Germany whatever she needs.

"Since the more stringent licensing this is more difficult, but is still being done under camouflage and in indirect ways," he asserted.

Dr. Tenenbaum stressed that many American companies have business connections in Germany or have patent agreements with Nazi firms. Some of these manufacture American products and sell them to Latin-America as German-made. His council, he added, has in the course of preparation a list of firms engaged in exporting materials to Germany.

'Fifth Column' Activities

In regard to food packages sent from the United States to Germany, Dr. Tenenbaum held the financial returns from such business were used for sabotage, agitation, and "fifth column" work. Investigation has shown that many packages have contained essential war materials smuggled as food cartoons, he added.

Dr. Tenenbaum said the firms shipping food packages to Germany, although pretending to be independent, were intimately connected with the German Consulate in New York and other official German agencies.

Discussing Japan's dependence on United States exports, Dr. Tenenbaum said the United States had been the largest source of war materials for Nippon and had supplied the Nipponese with more foreign exchange than any other country since the start of their aggression in China.

"We cannot avoid the conclusion that since the Japanese aggression the United States has reaped the profits from war trade with an aggressor nation, while it has openly condemned this same nation for violation of treaty obligations," he declared. "There is no question but that the United States must assume the greatest share of the responsibility for arming Japan in its assault on China."

Fashion Show to Aid British Relief

By a Staff Photographer

Ready for Garden Party on Estate of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, Newton Center

Left—Mrs. Edward D. Hobbs, 2nd, wearing a man-tailored slack suit of sand-colored Forstmann charmeen, with a chartreuse sport blouse that features the nonchalant collar with the deep plunge-neckline. Topping the outfit is a close fitting crocheted cap of deep tan with a wealth of elongated fringe at the side. Right—Mrs. Weston Adams wearing a rhumba dress that shows the new drop-shoulder sleeve on a bodice of gay South American print, with a be-ruffled skirt that swaths the hipline, and gradually continues on down to voluminous fullness.

Suspend Colt Works Strike, Hartford Mayor Proposes

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 (AP)—Mayor Thomas P. Spellacy today proposed that striking workers at the plant of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, the United States largest manufacturers of machine guns, "immediately return to work" pending a National Labor Relations Board election.

The one-day-old walkout of about 5,600 workers which virtually shut down production continued as representatives of Federal and State agencies met with the management and officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (C. I. O.) to attempt immediate settlement of the strike.

The workers are asking a flat 20-cents-an-hour wage increase, time and a half for overtime and a one-week vacation with pay. They recently rejected the company's offer of a 10 per cent increase, time and one-half for overtime and a one-week vacation with pay for all employees on the company's pay roll as of Sept. 1, 1940.

Strike's End Likely

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14 (AP)—Settlement of a 10-day strike of more than 500 carpenters on a 1,400-unit, $4,500,000 housing and defense project appeared likely today after union officials agreed to submit to their membership terms of contractors.

Officials of the Carpenters' Union, Local 76 (American Federation of Labor), said they would submit terms to the carpenters at a mass meeting tonight.

The contractors agreed, union officials said, to increase wages from $1.12½ cents an hour to $1.25 upon completion of current work, which includes a new building at the torpedo station and a new wing at the naval hospital, in addition to three housing projects.

Nashua Strike

NASHUA, N. H., May 14 (AP)—The New England Wood Preserving Company plant, a branch of the Koppers Company, was idle today as 125 employees went on strike for a five-cents-an-hour wage increase, the right to arbitrate and time and a half for overtime. The majority of the workers are members of the United Mine Workers Union of America (C. I. O.).

3 Judges Study Fore River Union

Counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Company and the National Labor Relations Board conferred this morning with three judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston regarding procedure in the contempt action brought against the Steel Corporation by the Labor Board.

The Board charged the company failed to comply with a recent order requiring dissolution of a so-called company union at the Fore River Shipyard. The question before the judges this morning involved a possible hearing by the three judges themselves, or the possibility of sending the case to a special master for hearing, or a hearing by a single member of the Circuit Court.

The Bethlehem Steel Company contends that the union now existing at the Fore River plant is not company dominated.

Wool Imports for Week Are 12,658,900 Pounds

Imports of wool at Boston last week totaled 12,658,900 pounds, according to figures made public today by the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service at Boston. Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 3,107,415 pounds.

The influx of last week brought the aggregate for the current fiscal year starting July 1, 1940, up to 352,219,296 pounds, compared with 129,080,910 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Liberalized Aid Program For Bay State?

By the Associated Press

A broad program for liberalizing Massachusetts old-age assistance laws, subject to the finding of millions in new revenue, reached the actual drafting stage today with the approval of a majority of the Legislature's Pensions Committee.

Unofficial but reliable sources disclosed that the Committee already had been polled in secret, and had agreed upon a three-point program, calling for:

1. An increase in minimum monthly payments from $30 to $40 for individuals, with a $65 minimum for married couples.

2. Modification of the Bay State's support-your-parents statute, with adoption of a graduated scale of exemptions for married persons in the lower income brackets.

3. Rejection of a batch of bills to drop the eligibility age requirement from 65 to 60 years, on the grounds that the Federal Government would not match State and local contributions toward the relief of persons under 65.

The legislation, being drafted from about 100 petitions for old-age assistance law changes, the largest group of bills on a single subject before this session, is likely to emerge from committee within 10 days.

The measure will be sent from the Pensions Committee to the Joint Taxation Committee which will tackle the problem of finding upwards of $5,000,000 in new revenue.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall already has indicated that any change in the law, adding to its cost, would be vetoed if unaccompanied by a revenue rider.

Gala Garden Party Planned In Aid of British War Relief

With its wealth of spacious lawns and color-splashed gardens, which are now at the height of their spring loveliness, the Newton Center estate of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, at 825 Center Street, will be open to the public on Wednesday afternoon, May 21, at 2:30, when it will be the scene of a gala garden party, fashion show and tea, for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

Working hard for the success of the party are Mrs. Oren Cheney Sanborn of Boston, who is Chairman of the Committee; Mrs. Edward Hamlin of Newton, Mrs. Edward D. Hobbs, 2nd, of Hingham, Mrs. Mark Lucas, of Waban, Mrs. Edson Smith, of Waban, and Miss M. Alice Mason, of Winchester; together with many assistants.

Debutantes will act as flower girls, offering trays of pretty blossoms which have been donated by the owners of local gardens and florists who are interested in this charity. Divertissements during the party include adagio dancing by Ladd and Garde, and an authentic Hawaiian dance, learned while she was in Honolulu, by Miss Margaret Coates, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Charles E. Coates, of Waban.

The "Parade of Fashions," which will take up the better part of the afternoon, has been made possible by Fredley's, and their "Miss Rhoda" has for the past few weeks been devoting much of her time to picking the right clothes for the show; many of which have been bought especially for the occasion. Consequently the mannequins, all of whom will be coiffed and curled by "Julyan," will saunter along, turn, and pose to the strains of Russ Kelsey's Society Orchestra, while wearing the last word in late spring and summer fashions, which will include spectator and active sport frocks, cool town clothes, bathing suits, play suits and slacks, as well as smart suggestions for casual dinner parties and summer theater wear.

Models for the afternoon include Mrs. Weston Adams, of Boston and Marblehead; Mrs. Edward D. Hobbs, 2nd, of Hingham; Mrs. Thomas Bittenbender (Leslie Blake) of Boston; Miss Mary Hastings of Boston and Hingham; Miss Pauline Armstrong of Brookline; Miss Olive Perry of Boston; Miss Nancy Scott of Boston and Miss Anne Folsom of Boston and Hingham.

In the event that the weather is unsuitable on Wednesday, the party will take place the following afternoon.

Adult Center Starts Raising $40,000 Fund

"If America is to meet the challenge of naziism successfully, we need to demonstrate the value of the liberal way of life," declared Mrs. Karl T. Compton, wife of the President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who spoke last night at a dinner meeting launching a two weeks' campaign to raise $40,000 for a new home for the Boston Center of Adult Education. The meeting was held at the Women's Republican Club.

The present location of the Center, at 79 Mount Vernon Street, has become inconveniently crowded. Larger and more ideal quarters have been obtained at 5 Commonwealth Avenue, the estate formerly owned by Walter Baylies, of the Boston Edison Company. The fund will permit the purchase of this estate, cover its reconditioning to the special needs of the Center, and be used for added equipment.

"The American way of life must be revitalized, revamped, through a change in the whole educational system," continued Mrs. Compton. "There must be an expansion in vocational guidance for young people and a continuation of education for adults after completion of formal school education," she said.

Officially opening the campaign, Robert H. Loomis, President of the Center, and head of the investment sales concern bearing his name, emphasized the slogan, "On with the Center!" Far too many adults stop their education too soon, he said, Adult education is most essential in a democracy. Adults make the decisions and do the voting. Therefore, they must cultivate constructive attitudes toward life, he added.

Other speakers included the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director of the Boston Center. First report meeting of the fund's campaign workers will be held Friday evening at the Women's Republican Club.

Guard School Hits Snag

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $3,000,000 item for the Avery Point, Conn., Coast Guard Training School hit a snag May 14 and may be deleted from the Treasury appropriation bill. Although approved by the Senate after the House Appropriations Committee rejected a Coast Guard recommendation for the school, House conferees voted against accepting the Senate amendment.

Nearly Half of U. S. Residents Live in 140 Metropolitan Areas

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—America's growing big cities accounted for nearly all the Nation's population increase in the last decade.

This was disclosed today by a Census Bureau study showing that 62,958,703 persons, or 47.8 per cent of all residents in the continental United States, live in 140 metropolitan areas. This was 8,205,059 more than lived in such areas in 1930, and compares with the Nation's total population increase of 8,894,229 in the 10 years.

A metropolitan area is a city or group of cities and their environs which form a contiguous area in which the average population is at least 150 per square mile.

Thus New York's metropolitan area, the world's largest, contained 11,690,500 persons in 1940, although New York City proper counted only 7,454,995.

Because of congestion within city limits, most of the larger cities grew faster in their metropolitan areas than within their municipal boundaries. Growth in the decade was shown for each of the major metropolitan areas, although city limit figures had indicated declines for such cities as Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Boston.

Rankings of the first 10 areas was about the same as 10 years ago, however, except that the Los Angeles district edged a little ahead of the Phalidelphia area for third place, and the San Francisco area nudged St. Louis out of eighth place.

Comparisons are:

	1940	1930
New York	11,690,520	10,902,424
Chicago	4,499,126	4,364,755
Los Angeles	2,904,596	2,318,526
Philadelphia	2,898,644	2,847,148
Boston	2,350,514	2,307,897
Detroit	2,295,867	2,104,764
Pittsburgh	1,994,660	1,953,668
San Francisco	1,428,525	1,290,094
St. Louis	1,367,977	1,293,516
Cleveland	1,214,943	1,194,989

The city area population rankings differed from the standings of the cities according to the population within city limits. Under the latter rating the first 10 were New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston, and Pittsburgh. San Francisco was twelfth, behind Washington, D. C., in the city limit league.

Women Training As 'Parashootists'

CONCORD, N. H., May 14 (AP)—A band of Concord women has decided not to be caught napping if Hitler's parachutists land in this capital city.

They have decided to take rifle practice. Miss Jessie Doe, instigator of the movement, has enrolled 11 women who are being given instruction by B. G. Carlson, President of the Concord Rifle Club.

"Although some of the women had never before handled a gun," said Miss Doe, "several hit bull's eyes."

In addition to being instructed in how to fire a rifle, many of the women are studying first aid, nursing, and auto mechanics.

Maine Luncheon Date

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be a luncheon guest of Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall, May 20, at the Blaine Mansion, residence of Maine Governors, en route to Bangor to fill a speaking engagement.

Boston Protests Diversion of Ships

Diversion of 50 per cent of the intercoastal fleet for the transportation of war supplies to the Red Sea, as announced by the National Maritime Commission, will deal a severe blow to the Port of Boston, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today.

Disturbed over the announcement of the Commission that American flag ships taken for the Red Sea run will pick up cargos at New York and Philadelphia, Mr. Davis appealed to Washington authorities for Boston to be given a share in this traffic.

The blow to Boston can be softened, Mr. Davis said, if some of the ships come here to take on cargo.

Worcester Man Gets Aid Post

Dennis H. Haverty, of Worcester, was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today as Deputy Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, succeeding William M. Borgan, whose term expired. The position pays $3,540 with increases to a top of $4,020.

Mr. Haverty, a graduate of Fitchburg Teachers College, World War veteran, and former State Adjutant of the American Legion, has served nine years as Second Deputy in the Division.

As a successor to Mr. Haverty, the Governor appointed Henry V. O'Day of Quincy, a graduate of Boston University and also a World War veteran. This post pays $3,000 to a top of $3,540.

Turkey Seen With Democracy, To Fight Germans If Invaded

Turkey will remain loyal to the allied democracies in this war, and will fight if invaded by German armies even though her own forces are poorly equipped, Dr. Fred F. Goodsell, Executive Vice-President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, told members of the Rotary Club of Boston today.

Basing his views on intimate and first-hand experience with the Country during his residence there and elsewhere in the Near East, Dr. Goodsell emphasized the transformation to western liberal ways of thinking which has occurred in Turkey during the past two decades. He expressed confidence in Turkey's fidelity to the cause of democracy for which the Allies are fighting, but also pointed out that in his opinion Turkey has been restrained from military action outside her own borders by her big neighbor to the north, the Soviet Union.

In addition to these cardinal influences in Turkish policy, Turkey's course in the present crisis will be affected by a 50-50 chance that Germany will not attempt to invade its territory, Dr. Goodsell added.

The Turkey of today, a renascent nation with newly-adopted western laws, educational system, alphabet, and customs replacing the Moslem laws and education, is the achievement of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, Dr. Goodsell told his hearers. The late ruler accomplished in the years after 1922 a westernization of the land which "no amount of outside pressure from European nations through centuries was able to accomplish," the speaker declared.

Ataturk was a man of "uncanny foresight," great sympathy for the common people and understanding of their needs, true democratic views, and loyalty to the ideal of international peace, Dr. Goodsell continued.

The speaker lived in Turkey under three regimes, including those of Sultan Abdul Hamid and Ataturk. He speaks Turkish fluently and has studied Moslem history and Turkish political and social life in detail.

Health Insurance Plans Approved

Both of the voluntary health insurance plans placed before the Massachusetts Legislature this winter were approved today by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

One plan was presented by the Massachusetts Medical Society, the other by White Cross, a system set up in Greater Boston a year ago and now operating.

The medical society's bill would open its system to any physician qualified to practice in Massachusetts, and calls for supervision by the State Commissioner of Insurance. The White Cross bill would require some additional qualifications of its physicians, and places supervision under the State Commissioner of Public Health.

There were several other differences in details. Neither proposed system was exclusive of the other.

The Ways and Means Committee inserted a provision in each bill taxing the corporation to be formed 1 per cent of its income to finance State supervision.

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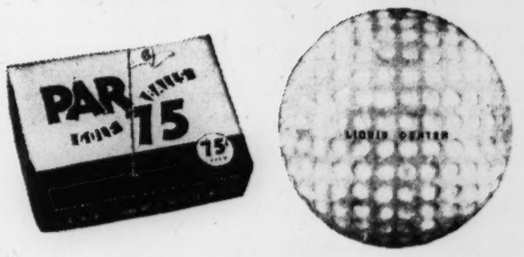

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Pacific Coast Conference Athletic Chief Includes Hair-Line Case in Recent 'Purge'

Latest Clean-Up Removes All Doubt of Sincerity

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Any lingering doubt that the Pacific Coast Conference meant business when it appointed Edwin N. Atherton as Commissioner was silenced recently when the athletic czar made his second "purge" of the year, ruling 22 freshman athletes ineligible at their schools and barring 13 Oklahoma and Texas high school youths from competing in athletics at Stanford University.

It was only a few months ago, just before the 1940 football season opened, that Atherton made his first move. With the power given him by the 10 Conference schools, after he had made a one-million word report on the state of affairs, Atherton ruled 13 prominent California high school stars ineligible to compete at the University of California, U. S. C. and U. C. L. A.

"Setting Example"

A few remarks were made then that Atherton was just setting an example, and that the proselyting conditions of the past would continue.

But this latest clean-up removes all doubt that the Pacific Coast Conference is in earnest in its desire to curtail subsidization and proselyting, and improve the general athletic conditions.

An examination of the recent purge reveals that the former G-man, Atherton, has an extensive knowledge of what goes on "behind-the-scenes." Of utmost importance, also, is the fact that football players were not the only group to receive Atherton's iron rule, but basketball, baseball and trackmen were also included.

Stanford was the hardest hit, losing eight freshmen and the 13 high school stars who might have enrolled. Atherton ruled seven freshmen ineligible for being given tuition awards by alumni without sanction, and barred one boy because he was promised an award and did not receive it. The high school athletes were said by Atherton to have been approached by a Stanford man.

Atherton did not stop with Stanford, the Rose Bowl football champions, but did most of his purging in the Northern Division, where the University of Oregon lost eight men; Oregon State College, three; Washington State College, four; and the University of Washington, two. There were several duplications, where boys were approached by alumni or athletic officials of more than one school.

Hair-line Case

Some of the boys were ruled out for being given summer jobs, some for being recruited by alumni, some for being approached by coaches or athletic officials, some for being given tuition awards out of consideration for their athletic ability, and one boy at Washington lost his eligibility for driving a car out from factory to Seattle, on his way to enroll in school. In that hair-line case, the ruling was made because of "employment previous to enrollment."

Probably the most drastic ruling, however, was made at Washington State College, where three boys lost eligibility because they received special reductions in their fraternity house charges for room and board without any work return "only by reason of the fact they were athletes."

These boys are all free to transfer to any other University. Atherton's rulings merely prohibit them from competing at the university accused of violating the Conference rules.

B. C.

Honolulu Star Sets Another Swim Mark

HONOLULU, May 14 (AP)—Bill Smith, Honolulu's sensational 16-year-old, has added a 4:38.5 time for 440 yards to his growing list of record-bettering marks in the longer distance freestyle swims.

His performance last night in regulation 25-yard long pool was more than two seconds under the accepted world record of 4:40.8 set in Honolulu Aug. 30, 1934, by Jack Medica of Seattle.

Smith was competing in the fifth annual Duke Kahanamoku meet, in which he bettered the American long course records for 200, 400 and 800 meters last week.

American Soccer League

(New England Division)

Second Half League Standing

Club	W	L	D	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Pawtucket	7	0	2	39	14	16
Fall River	5	1	1	32	13	11
Lusitania Rec.	3	5	2	24	35	8
Swedish Amer	2	2	2	10	11	6
G. Lusitano	1	3	2	15	20	4
Scandinavians	1	4	2	15	32	4
Boston Celts	1	5	1	14	24	3

Second Half League Schedule for Sunday, May 18, 1941

Gremio Lusitano vs. Pawtucket, Franklin Field, Ludlow. Referee: D. Cummings.

Scandinavians vs. Swedish Americans, S. A. C. Field, Shrewsbury. Referee: E. F. Jahnsen.

Kickoff: 3 p. m. sharp

Pacific Coast Rules Are Much Too Stringent

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (AP)—Edwin N. Atherton, whose strict enforcement of Pacific Coast Conference athletic rules banned 35 freshman and high school athletes from competition at certain Conference schools, believes the rules are too harsh.

Atherton, Conference Commissioner and a former FBI agent, last week designated 22 freshmen and 13 high school boys as ineligible to participate in athletics at five coast schools. He charged alumni were overzealous in bringing about or seeking their enrollment.

"The rules are pretty stringent," Atherton said today. "We cannot close all avenues of information to prospective enrollees just because they happen to be athletes.

"Our present rules cause penalties to be inflicted for activities permissable in other conferences which otherwise are supposed to be models of perfection."

He did not specify just what rule changes he favored.

Hank Greenberg Now Assigned to Custer

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 14 (AP)—Hank Greenberg, recently inducted Detroit Tiger outfielder, today was assigned to Company C, Second Infantry, Fifth Division, at Fort Custer. Previously Greenberg had been assigned to the 32nd Division, Camp Livingston, La.

College Track

Results May 13

Connecticut 105⅓, Mass. State 29⅔.
Washington 63, Delaware 63 (tie).

College Golf

Result May 13

Middlebury 4½, Colby 1½.

Open to Have 14 Champions At First Tee

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—All the national open golf champions of the past 15 years, with the exception of Bobby Jones, will be in there shooting for the 1941 title June 5-7 at Fort Worth, Texas.

A new ruling by the United States Golf Association this year offered exemption from the sectional qualifying rounds of all ex-champions who weren't already exempt because they had finished among the low 30 and ties in the previous year's open. Seven of them sent in their entries and seven others, including the 1940 winner, Lawson Little, were in the top group last year.

McLeod Won in 1908

These 14 players took all the open titles for 15 years back—except the three Jones won—as well as in 1908, 1914, 1916, 1919 and 1922. Fred McLeod won the 1908 title. Walter Hagen was the 1914 and 1919 winner, and Chick Evans the 1916 champion. Gene Sarazen, victor in 1922 and 1932, was among the leading 30 last year.

Others who benefited by the new rule were Billie Burke, 1931; Johnny Goodman, 1933; Olin Dutra, 1934, and Tony Manero, 1936. Already exempt were Tommy Armour, 1927; Johnny Farrel, 1928; Sam Parks, 1935; Ralph Guldahl, 1937 and 38, and Byron Nelson, 1939.

Over 1,000 Entries

In announcing that approximately 1,040 entries had been received when the lists closed yesterday, United States Golf Association officials revealed that only Ed Oliver had taken advantage of their recent offer to soldier-golfers to avoid playing through the 36-hole sectional qualifying tests May 26. It was open to any player in the armed forces who had qualified for the final day's play in the 1939 or 1940 opens. Oliver still hasn't received the required permission from his commanding officer, but as he already has been granted four days leave to play in the Goodall round-robin tournament, no difficulty is anticipated on that score.

New Hockey Team Voted Franchise In Minor League

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14 (AP)—The American Hockey League accepted a new team—the Washington Ulines—into its circuit yesterday, and drafted a schedule of matches for next season.

Migiel "Mike" Uline, Washington ice manufacturer, received the franchise for the new team.

Washington already has a team—the Eagles—in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League.

Morris Podoloff of New Haven, Conn., President of the league, said professional hockey appeared to be gaining in popularity. He said the league's total revenues were 25 per cent greater this year than last, but declined to reveal any figures.

Members of the league decided to remain split into two divisions, Eastern and Western, this year. The Western divisions will consist of Indianapolis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Hershey, Pa., teams. In the Eastern will be Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Philadelphia and Washington.

The season will open Oct. 29 and end March 15.

After each team has played each other team in its division four times, there will then be exchange games between the divisions until each team has played every team in the other division two games. Finally, a round-robin series will be held in each division.

Podoloff was instructed to fix the actual dates for such games and submit the schedule for final approval at the league's next meeting in New York on June 26.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 13

International League

Newark 5, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 13, Baltimore 7.
Syracuse 4, Rochester 1.

American Association

Minneapolis 11, St. Paul 4.
Only game.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 8, Seattle 2.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 4, Oakland 1.
San Francisco at Sacramento, rain.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 5.
Beaumont 5, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 7, Houston 3.
Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 0.

Southern Association

New Orleans 8, Chattanooga 7.
Little Rock 2-12, Knoxville 3-3.
Nashville 12, Memphis 7.
Only games.

Eastern League

Springfield 4, Binghamton 2.
Albany 2, Hartford 0.
Elmira 14, Wilkes Barre 13.
Only games.

Pros Won't Feel Draft

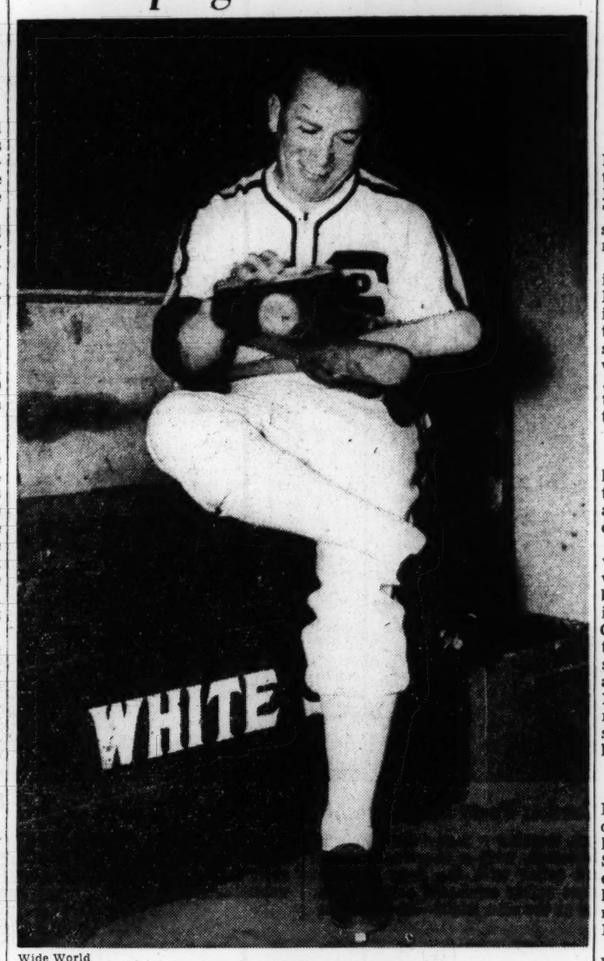
PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Dutch Clark, coach of the Cleveland Rams, believes the draft won't put any crimp in professional football. "There are a thousand prospects turned down annually," he says.

College Baseball

Results May 13

Northeastern 9, Clark 0.
Holy Cross 4, Brown 0.
Vermont 11, Norwich 9.
Williams 3, Mass. State 1.
Hartwick 7, Drew 1.
St. Lawrence 7, St. Michaels 4.
Syracuse 9, Clarkson 4.
Colgate 17, N. L. U. 2.
City College N. Y. 7, Brooklyn 1.
Mt. St. Marys 16, Blue Ridge 12.
Temple 2, Delaware 1.
Ursinus 18, Swarthmore 3.
Drexel 11, Lynchburg 1.
Kansas 8, Nebraska 2.
Kentucky 6, Ohio State 9.

Hoping for Pinch Hit



Wide World

Manager Jimmy Dykes

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Dykes Ready to Quit

Jimmy Dykes was sitting on a trunk in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park, chewing on a chicken sandwich. Johnny Rigney, who was going to pitch against the Red Sox, was taking it easy in front of his locker. The rest of the White Sox were out on the field, going through batting practice. A newspaperman had asked the manager if there was any truth to the rumor he was going to take himself off the active playing list before midnight Thursday.

"Yes and you can quote me," said Dykes, digging his spikes into the edge of the trunk. "When we get to New York I'm going up and pinch hit, and I hope Gomez is pitching. In fact, I think I'll send an engraved letter to McCarthy and request that he use Lefty Thursday.

Hits Gomez

"I always could hit that guy," the Chicago manager continued "One year he had won 10 in a row and came in out of the bull pen against us with the score tied. There was somebody on base when I stepped up to the 'dish' and slapped a triple into center field. As I stopped at third base he yelled over, 'I'd like to throw that pitch again, Dykes.' I said, 'It wouldn't do you any good, because I'd hit it again, only harder.'"

During the winter the White Sox traded Jack Knott to the Athletics for Dario Lodigiani. The deal was a good one for Dykes.

"Connie (Mack) probably won't speak to me the next time we meet," said the White Sox skipper. "I give him Knott, who can't win a ball game for him, and take Lodigiani, who looks like he'll play 150 games for me. I put the guy in at third base and he hits so often I can't get him out of there. What's the sense of me staying in shape when I've got a guy like him around?"

Dietrich Winning

What had he done to Bill Dietrich, who beat Bob Feller and Buck Newsom in his first two starts?

"It's a funny thing about him," said Dykes. "He wins three in a row and looks like he can throw a ball through a brick wall. Then one day he comes to me and says his arm doesn't feel good. He says Feller hit him in the third inning of the opening game. Well, I laugh in his face and suggest that every guy on the staff go up there and get hit on the arm when Feller is working."

Joe McCarthy, Bill McKechnie and Del Baker have taken most of the managerial bows in recent campaigns, but year in and year out, no pilot in baseball gets more out of average material than Jimmy Dykes. A lot of rival ball players, who refuse to be quoted for obvious reasons, call him the number one handler of men in the big leagues.

Lyons and Appling

"Look at his ball club," said one the other day. "Outside of Lyons and Appling, he hasn't got anybody you could call outstanding, and yet he stays right up there in the first division. He never has the same team two years running and you wonder how they hold together. But they do. Now he's using Lodigiani at third base and the fellow couldn't play regular for the Athletics, a last-place ball club. Knickerbocker hasn't played 100 games in the league for several years, but he steps in and makes Dykes forget about second base. That's the way it goes, every year."

One of Dykes's pet tricks is staying with his starting pitcher. Unless the hurler is getting knocked all over the park, Jimmy lets him stay in there and work himself out of his own trouble. This system gives the man on the mound more confidence. He doesn't keep one eye on the bull pen. Dykes is a wonder at instilling confidence in the men under him. He concedes nothing to the opposition; refuses to believe that there is a better club in the league than his. After a while he has his players thinking the same way. The result is a colorful, hustling, hard-riding outfit.

One of Dykes's pitchers is Ted Lyons, who represents the very best in control hurling. His theory, backed by more than 18 years in the American League, is to keep the hitters off stride—ruin their timing. He merely puts the ball where it figures to do the least damage. They may hit a few fouls off Ted, but they're only strikes to him.

Did You Know?

Fred Leach of Pittsburgh was the home run king of the National League in 1902 with six.

Bob Smith In Hitting Tie With Harms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—Although Michigan, by breaking even in its two-game series with second-place Illinois, stayed on top in the Big Ten baseball race, a general reshuffling occurred among departmental leaders last week.

Shackled by the four-hit pitching of Alan Grant in their first Illini encounter, Michigan dropped its team batting average 50 points, to .279, and the department leadership to Wisconsin. The Badgers, with a team average at the plate of .358, have been unable to make their hitting count effectively as they rest in eighth place.

All-Around Balance

Michigan's all-round balance, however, is reflected in its hold on the lead in team fielding, its average .966 with eight errors and six double plays in six games.

Biggest single change of the week came in individual hitting where Bob Smith, Wisconsin's 1940 batting champion, vaulted from far in the rear to a tie with Michigan's George Harms for first place among the regular batsmen. Smith bagged seven hits in ten times at bat against Minnesota for a record of 12 hits in 24 times at bat, the same record compiled by Harms, who slid from the peak average of .611 he had held the previous week.

24 Bases on 11 Hits

They are closely pressed by Jack Forman, of Wisconsin, with a mark of .478 and by Iowa's Don Dunagan, hitting .458. Jack McLain of Ohio State, hitting .423, leads Conference sluggers with 24 bases on 11 hits while Paul Milosevich of Illinois leads in runs driven in, with 15.

Michigan's Mickey Stoddard won his third straight game last week while Grant was accounting for his fourth victory, as was Don Dunker of Indiana. Dunker tops the leading hurlers in earned run average and in strikeouts, with 38.

Big Ten Baseball Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Michigan	5	1	.833
Illinois	6	3	.667
Iowa	4	2	.667
Indiana	6	4	.600
Ohio State	4	4	.500
Minnesota	4	4	.500
Northwestern	3	3	.500
Wisconsin	2	3	.400
Purdue	3	5	.375
Chicago	0	8	.000

Results Last Week

Michigan 2-7, Illinois 3-2.
Wisconsin 10-3, Minnesota 0-4.
Indiana 9-3, Ohio State 2-6.
Purdue 7-6, Northwestern 6-1.
Iowa 12-12, Chicago 1-1.

Leading Hitters

(AB 10 or more times)

	AB	R	H	TB	RBI	Ave
Statsny, p, Iowa	10	1	6	9	2	.600
Harms, c, Mich	24	8	12	16	6	.500
Smith, 3b, Wis	24	0	12	13	3	.500
Forman, 1-of, Wis	23	5	11	16	4	.478
Dunagan, ss, Iowa	24	5	11	12	3	.458
McLain, 1-of, OSU	26	9	11	24	7	.423
Bartley, ss, Ill	41	13	16	17	5	.390
Nichols, c, OSU	19	4	1	9	3	.368
Hennerichs, lf NU	22	6	8	12	6	.364
McFerren, 2b, Pur	33	6	12	14	5	.364
Milosevich, 1b, Ill	36	6	13	23	15	.361
Feichert, rf, Minn	14	3	5	8	2	.357
Scholl, lf, OSU	24	4	5	9	1	.357
Bixby, ss, Wis	17	2	6	6	1	.353

Much Too Much! So Scorer Resigns

By the Associated Press

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 14 — Recently, Greenville, (Miss.) beat Hot Springs, 20 to 12, in a Cotton States League baseball game.

Monday night the visitors walloped the home lads again, 24-12, in a game that produced 44 base hits.

Yesterday, newspaperman Roy Bosson resigned as official scorer for the Hot Springs Club.

Unusual Play-Off Facing College Golfers on Friday

One of the most unusual play-offs in the history of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association will take place Friday over the links of the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., with three teams in the northern division and the same number in the southern division, meeting in what amounts to each team playing two other teams at the same time.

Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the association has notified Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth of the northern division, and Penn State, Georgetown, and Princeton of the southern division, to start play at 10:30 to decide the championship of each division and the finalists for the title round which will be held on Saturday over the same course.

The ties were the result of the final round of the round robin series over last week end. Yale, which apparently was headed for the northern championship with four victories and no defeats, ran into unexpected opposition from a surprisingly strong Dartmouth team and lost 7 to 2. Harvard, which lost its only match to Yale 9 to 0, but defeated Dartmouth for the Green's only reverse, remained in the picture as a division possibility for the title.

In the southern division Penn State after defeating Georgetown 5 to 4, lost to Princeton 5 to 4. Princeton lost its only match to Georgetown 6 to 3 in the opening round.

Each division will decide its titlist by playing off the matches in sixsomes. The team winning from each of the other teams in the two-somes and foursomes, will be adjudged the divisional champion. The records:

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

Southern Division

College	W	L	Points For	Agst
Georgetown	4	1	31	14
Penn State	4	1	28	17
Princeton	4	1	25	20
Pittsburgh	2	3	22	23
Pennsylvania	1	4	22	22
Cornell	0	5	11	34

Northern Division

Yale	4	1	34	11
Dartmouth	4	1	30	15
Harvard	4	1	26½	24½
Williams	2	3	20	25
Holy Cross	1	4	13½	31½
Brown	0	5	15	30

This Week's Schedule

Friday Morning: play-off for northern championship—Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth. Play-off for Southern Championship—Georgetown, Penn State and Princeton. Both at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Connecticut.

Saturday, 8:30 and 1:00—Championship match between champions of northern and southern divisions.

Individual Scoring

Southern Division

Name and College	Mtchs	Tw	Fw	Pts
Donohue, Georgetown	5	5	4	7
Zimmerman, Princeton	5	5	4	7
Selbold, Penn State	5	5	4	7
Glenn, Pittsburgh	5	5	4	7
Crosson, Pennsylvania	5	4	4	6
Rohrey, Georgetown	5	4	4	6
Page, Princeton	5	4	3	5½
Sharkey, Georgetown	5	4	2	5
Wallace, Penn State	5	3	4	5
Sinith, Georgetown	5	3	3	4½
Rockwood, Princeton	5	3	3	4½
Brand, Penn State	5	3	3	4½
Bunnell, Pennsylvania	5	2	4	4
Muend, Pennsylvania	5	2	4	4
Simpson, Pittsburgh	5	2	4	4
Bill, Cornell	5	3	2	4
Hart, Penn State	5	2	3	3½
Leyden, Penn State	5	2	3	3½
Wessel, Pennsylvania	5	2	2	3
Kramer, Pittsburgh	5	2	2	3
Slocum, Cornell	5	2	2	3

Northern Division

Calder, Dartmouth	5	5	5	7½
Gravely, Yale	5	5	4	7
Williams, Yale	5	4	4	6
Page, Yale	4	4	4	6
Peddle, Harvard	5	4	4	6
Regnen, Dartmouth	5	3	4½	5½
Scott, Yale	5	3	4	5
Clark, Dartmouth	5	4	2	5
Figley, Dartmouth	5	3½	3	5
Gray, Williams	5	3	3	4½
Blomstedt, Brown	4	3	3	4½
Martin, Dartmouth	5	3	2½	4½
Gagliardi, Williams	5	3	2	4
Raynsford, Williams	5	3	2	4
Patterson, Brown	5	3	2	4
Davis, Williams	5	2	3	3½
MacGowan, Harvard	5	3	1	3½
Eibel, Harvard	4	3	1	3½
O'Leary, Holy Cross	5	4	2½	3½
Phillips, Yale	5	2	2	3
Kuntz, Yale	5	2	2	3
Davis, Harvard	5	1	4	3
Hall, Brown	5	2	2	3
Maxwell, Dartmouth	5	3	3	3

Sports Mirror

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell pitched five hit shutout as Giants handed Cubs their fifth straight defeat.

Feller Chalks Up Sixth Mound Victory of Season

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller came to the Cleveland Indians six years ago labeled a marvel. He was 16 years old and fresh off a farm at Van Meter, Iowa. Instead of undergoing a seasoning process in the minors like, say Lefty Grove, who spent five years at Baltimore, Feller's first step in organized baseball was in the big arena of the American League.

Because of this it took a little time for this big, earnest boy to absorb the polish expected of a major league pitcher. He had an amazing fast ball, a minimum of control and only a vague idea that games could be won with less than a dozen or 15 strikeouts.

He still is learning, but there no longer is the faintest doubt that he is the best pitcher in the major leagues. The only question is what ultimate goal he will reach—whether some day he may be considered the greatest of all time.

Defeats Yankees

He led the Indians yesterday to a 2-1 10-inning decision over the New York Yankees. It was his sixth victory against two defeats this year and evened his all-time record against the Yanks at 11 won and the same number lost.

Feller allowed just six hits and fanned nine. Five of his first six strikeout victims were called out on curve balls, which Bob couldn't throw when he came to Cleveland, but now can break with the best in his league. He also showed great courage in getting out of jams.

The Indians scored off Marius Russo in the second inning, but an unearned run by the Yanks in the sixth tied the score. Feller just clamped down till Lou Boudreau hit a homer in the tenth to win.

The Chicago White Sox nosed out the Boston Red Sox, 3-2, and took over second place behind the Indians. John Rigney held Boston to four hits, two of them home runs by Jim Foxx and Ted Williams.

Newsom Loses

The Washington Senators squeezed past the Detroit Tigers, by rallying for all their runs in the fifth and sixth innings, knocking Buck Newsom out of the box on the way. Young Sid Hudson allowed only three hits, but walks and errors helped Detroit take a four-run lead in the first three frames.

The Philadelphia Athletics hammered out a 7-3 verdict over the St. Louis Browns behind the seven-hit hurling of Jack Knott.

In the National League the speeding Brooklyn Dodgers cut down the Cincinnati Reds, 4-3, for their sixth straight victory. Chunky Hugh Casey limited the weak-hitting world champions to six hits in achieving his fifth win without defeat. The Dodgers got just eight off Bucky Walters.

Reds Slide

This defeat, sixth in eight games, dropped the Reds into the second division as the rejuvenated Chicago Cubs bumped off the Boston Braves, 4-3, to take fourth place. Hank Leiber hit a home run with one on in the first inning and in the seventh waited out a walk from Tom Earley to force across the deciding run.

The St. Louis Cardinals punched out a 3-2 triumph over the third-place New York Giants for Mort Cooper's fourth victory. Carl Hubbell allowed the Cardinals only five hits in seven innings, but two of these were doubles by Johnny Mize, each scoring a run. After Hub had been removed for a pinch hitter in a rally that tied the score in the eighth, Walter (Jumbo) Brown was needled for the winning run in the ninth on an error, a sacrifice and a single by Jimmy Brown.

The Pittsburgh Pirates broke their losing streak in a 6-3 farce with the Phillies. Each team made 10 hits and four errors.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	19	9	.692
Chicago	13	9	.591
Boston	12	9	.571
New York	14	13	.519
Detroit	11	13	.458
Washington	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	10	14	.417
St. Louis	7	15	.318

Results May 13

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 2, New York 1 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	21	6	.778
St. Louis	18	6	.750
New York	12	11	.522
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	10	14	.417
Cincinnati	10	14	.417
Pittsburgh	7	14	.333
Philadelphia	7	18	.280

Results May 13

Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.

Army Calls Patrick

VICTORIA, May 14 (AP)—Murray (Muzz) Patrick, defense man of the New York Rangers, will be lost to his team in the next National Hockey League season, he said today, because he will be inducted into the United States Army in June for a year's training.

Young Patrick, son of Ranger Manager Lester Patrick and first Canadian in the N. H. L. to be affected by the U. S. Army draft, said he expected to be sent to Camp Dix, N. J., for preliminary training.

Only other N. H. L. player inducted by the draft so far is Sam Lo Presti, American-born goalie with the Chicago Black Hawks, Muzz said.

Nagel to Syracuse

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Sale of second baseman Bill Nagel to Syracuse of the International League for an undisclosed sum was announced by the Phillies.

Nagel, purchased from the Philadelphia Athletics this spring, played with Baltimore in the International League last year. He will report to Syracuse immediately.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knickerbocker 2b	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Appling ss	4	1	2	2	5	2	0
Kuhel 1b	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Wright rf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hoag lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tresh c	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
Rigney p	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
Totals	34	3	7	9	27	5	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spence rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	4	11	2	0
Cronin ss	4	0	2	2	3	4	1
*Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wagner p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	4	10	27	10	1

*Batted for Wagner in eighth. *Ran for Cronin in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs batted in, Wright 2, Knickerbocker, Williams, Foxx. Two-base hits, Knickerbocker, Rigney. Home runs, Williams, Foxx. Left on base, Chicago 7, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Rigney 2, by Wagner 3. Struck out, by Rigney 5, by Wagner 2, by Fleming. Hits, off Wagner, 6 in 8 innings; off Fleming, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Wagner. Time, 1h. 47m. Umpires, Summers, Stewart and Rue. Attendance (actual), 3,000.

Braves

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	1	3	4	1	3	1
Stringer 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cavarretta cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Leiber 1b	3	1	1	4	11	0	0
Nicholson rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Novikoff lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
McCullough c	4	0	2	2	6	1	0
Sturgeon ss	4	0	2	2	2	5	0
Olsen p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mooty p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	32	4	10	14	27	12	2
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
†L. Waner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
‡Majeski	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Earley p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tobin p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Masi c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	8	24	13	1

*Batted for Berres in fifth. †Ran for Dahlgren in ninth. ‡Batted for Sisti in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3	

Runs batted in, Manno 2, Masi, Cavarretta, Leiber 3. Two-base hits, Manno, Hack. Home run, Leiber. Stolen base, Hack. Sacrifice, Olsen. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren; Mooty, Sturgeon and Leiber. Left on bases, Boston 4, Chicago 8. Bases on balls, by Earley 3, by Olsen. Struck out, by Johnson 2, by Earley, by Olsen 3, by Mooty 3. Hits, off Tobin, 5 in 1 inning (none out in second); off Johnson, 1 in 2 innings; off Earley, 4 in 4 innings; off Olsen, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Mooty, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Mooty; losing pitcher, Earley. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Time 2h. 2m. Attendance (actual), 3,857.

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Indians Invade Red Park Tomorrow—McSpaden Under The Country Club Par 71

Jimmy Dykes Still Having Fun With Our Fenway Pals

By Ed Rummill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Dykes is up to his old tricks.

Every time the Red Sox are nursing pennant aspirations, it seems, the Chicago White Sox come along and toss a monkey wrench into the gears.

It happened a year ago, in mid-July. Joe Cronin was sailing along in third position, just 3½ games behind the front-running Cleveland Indians and a mere bunt from the second-place Detroit Tigers. But up popped a series with the White Sox on the schedule and the local cheering ended.

Dykes was on the long side of the final score in eight of his last 10 engagements with Cronin and on closing day the two clubs were tied at the bottom of the American League's first division. The White Sox make trouble wherever they go, but are doubly effective when they take the field against the Red Sox.

Rigney's First

Before the Windy City outfit came to Fenway Park yesterday, the locals were in second place, making fond eyes at the leadership held by the Indians. But after John Duncan Rigney threw his hat into the circle and held our slugging pals to four hits, Joe Cronin was in third place, with a four-game winning streak broken. For the first time in four starts the Boston starting pitcher failed to go the full distance. After having piled up 25 hits and 21 runs facing New York Yankees pitching in two days, the Red Sox were handcuffed by a hurler who was trying for his initial 1941 victory.

Despite his three losses in four starts, young Charley Wagner has won his varsity letter with the Red Sox. Only once this spring has he been hit hard. The Tigers pounded him for five hits and picked up a base on balls in one inning at Detroit April 30. But in two other appearances the popular right-hander has been forced to go extra innings. The Yankees beat him in the 11th and he took the White Sox in the same frame at Chicago. Yesterday he would have won easily had his mates been hitting in their customary Fenway Park fashion.

However, the Red Sox have lost none of otheir confidence as they look ahead to the three-game series with the contending Indians, which opens tomorrow afternoon at Fenway. Having dropped two in a row in Cleveland on the recent western trip, the locals are anxious to get crack at the club a majority of critics think will win the pennant. Either Jim Bagby, a former Bostonian, or Al Smith, the southpaw, will probably work for the visitors in the opener. Joe Cronin was withholding his mound choice until after today's final with the White Sox.

Cronin, Jimmy Foxx and Ted Williams continue to hit hard. The manager of the Red Sox had a sensational .412 average early today and was pacing all American League regulars. By picking up two singles against Rigney, Joe passed Washington's Cecil Travis, who had been soaring in the high .400's since the first week of the race. Williams now has four homers and Foxx three. Unfortunately, however, there was no one on base when each connected yesterday. Williams hit three off Rigney in a week—two at Chicago and the one here. Ted will be calling John "cousin" from now on.

Earley Loses

The touring Braves dropped into a fifth-place tie with the Cincinnati Reds when they lost their opener at Chicago, 4-3. Tom Earley, who had not toed the rubber since April 19, walked in the winning run. The Cubs had driven Jim Tobin to the showers in the second inning. Don Manno's pinch single drove in two Boston runs. Tomorrow the Braves are in St. Louis for the start of a three-game series. The Cardinals are still hot, but Casey Stengel may slow them down.

Caught between the bases . . . Secretary John Quinn of the Braves announced today the option of George Barnicle, right-hand hurler, to Hartford . . . Ted Williams has a hitting streak of six games . . . Bobby Doerr's slump was apparent in the White Sox opener . . . Ed Doherty made known this morning that Herb Hash has been optioned to Louisville, putting the Red Sox within the 25-player limit . . . The Braves have sent Al Piechota to Hollywood . . . Young Art Johnson has allowed only six hits in 12⅓ relief innings for Stengel . . . Yesterday was the first Red Sox loss at home . . . Dom Di Maggio leads the Sox with 33 base hits and the league with six stolen bases . . . In answer to a query, the All-Star Game will be played at Detroit, July 8.

Keep Cleveland in Race

Wide World

Al Smith, Bob Feller and Al Milnar

It was this trio that won most of Cleveland's games last season, when they just missed the American League pennant. However, they hope to make the grade this time. Feller has won six games and lost two, and yesterday beat the Yankees in 10 innings. The Indians come to Fenway Park tomorrow.

Nelson and Hogan Press Leader

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE COUNTRY CLUB, Brookline, Mass., May 14—Harold McSpaden, local professional from Winchester, led the "Big Eight" golfers at lunch time today with a one-under-par 70 for the top share of the $1,500 prize money. The former Texan played exceedingly well, but was pressed at all times—Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan posting par figures of 71 each. The other five came in as follows: Lawson Little, 72; Jimmy Demaret, 73; Craig Wood, 74; Sam Snead, 75, and Jimmy Thomson, 79.

Overcast skies greeted the British War Relief Fund show this morning, but no rain hampered the professionals as the first pair, McSpaden and Nelson, teed off promptly at 10 o'clock. The others followed in 10-minute intervals except Little, whose train from Buffalo was an hour late arriving. There was a surprisingly large gallery of 2,500 on hand for the morning play and more were expected in the afternoon.

Stroked Out Boldly

McSpaden stroked out boldly and scored a birdie 3 on the first hole with a 20-foot putt. He went over par figures only once during the round, the ninth hole, when he lost his putting touch. He was on safely, 12 feet from the pin, and two-putted. He regained his one-under par figure on the par 5 eleventh, and held the margin through the eighteenth.

Lawson Little came to the eighteenth with a good chance to tie Nelson and Hogan, but faltered with his putter, needing three tries to drop his putt. Most of the pros found their greatest difficulty during the morning round with their putting instead of the customary surrounding hazards.

Difficult Putts

Ben Hogan remarked when he finished the morning round that he felt sure the pins had not been placed where they were today in the past 20 years.

After luncheon the gallery enjoyed the driving contest for distance, and the eight players embarked on their second round of 18 holes, paired with different partners.

Worth-While Prizes

Prizes being sought were entirely worth while, with enough difference between the amounts to make every putt a contributing factor. They ranged from a $500 top to an $80 low for eighth prize, with $300, $180, $140, $110, $100, and $90 in between.

Striding along with the pros today was one of the best-known amateurs in the game—Francis Ouimet, whose 1913 U. S. open victory over Vardon and Ray did so much to bring golf within reach of everyone. Francis was acting as referee and his presence seemed to link the last public appearance of professionals—that of the British duo in 1913—with the present.

This Big Eight tournament is the last but one for these professionals before their great test in the national open at Fort Worth, a few weeks hence, and today's winner will become an almost automatic favorite for that event. In between will be the Goodall round-robin affair at Fresh Meadow Country Club, Long Island, May 22-25.

This afternoon at 2:30 the eight professionals were due to line up for a driving contest, with Jimmy Thomson as usual favored to belt 'em farther than the others. When the drives are measured, however, it may be found that Snead, Hogan, Little, and McSpaden are not far behind, if any of them are behind at all.

Pairings for the afternoon round, beginning at 3:15, will be changed. Nelson will play with Little, Wood with Thomson, Hogan with McSpaden, and Snead with Demaret. The twosomes will leave the first tee at 10-minute intervals, with the last pair set to go off at 3:45.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston postponed, double-header June 22.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

College Tennis

Results May 13

Middlebury 5, Colby 4.
Colgate 9, Cortland T. C.
L. I. U. 9, Yeshiva 0.

Harvard Has Few Place Winners Left

Harvard will enter a 26-man team in the Seventh Annual Heptagonal Track Meet at Princeton Saturday among Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Columbia. Coach Jaakko Mikkola and the squad will leave Boston at four o'clock Friday afternoon.

Pennsylvania, with a well-rounded veteran squad, is favored to take the meet. Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, all with over 30 points, should fight for second place. Yale won last year with 55½ points, followed by Pennsylvania with 44, Princeton 42 5/6, Cornell 35⅔, Harvard 29, Dartmouth 28, and Columbia 5.

Three Point Winners

Even though the Crimson displayed unexpected strength last Saturday in defeating Dartmouth 76⅓ to 58⅔, the Cambridge team probably lacks a sufficient number of outstanding stars to place better than fifth or sixth in this contest. Only three Harvard place winners in last year's meet are entered again this year. They are Capt. Don Donahue, who placed second in the high hurdles and fifth in the low hurdles; Roger Schafer, who placed fourth in the high hurdles; and John Bunker, who tied for fifth in the high jump at 5ft. 11in.

Entered in the 100-yard dash is Sophomore Doug Pirnie, who showed excellent form against Dartmouth in taking the 100 in 9.9 and the 220 in 21.8. In the 880 will be Rolla Campbell who won against Dartmouth in 1:58.9, and William Young, who did not place against the Indians. Bob Chase, who won the hammer throw Saturday with 151ft. 9½in., and Tom White, who placed second with 148ft. 2in., both sophomores, are the entries in this event. Dick Pfister, the football guard, who made the best competitive throw of his career against Dartmouth to win with a mark of 48ft. 6¾in., and John Shattuck, a sophomore, who took third with 45ft. 4½in., are entered in the shot.

Strong Finish

Pfister, who also won the discus at 139ft. 7¾in., will again compete in this event, teamed with Sophomore John Bonner, who did not place against he Indians. Bob Houghton, who placed second in the mile against Dartmouth with a 4:30, his best competitive time, will be the Crimson's lone entry in this event. In the two-mile, Bob Jay and Bob Kent will compete. Jay put on a flashy finish to take second to the Dartmouth ace, Sid Bull, in a 10:3.4 race Saturday.

Captain Donahue, winner of both hurdle races against Dartmouth, will be entered in both events at Princeton. Roger Schafer, who was second in the low hurdles and third in the high hurdles, will confine himself to the lows Saturday. Don MacKinnon, last year's freshman captain, second against Dartmouth in the highs, will enter that event. In the broad jump, the only event where Harvard was shut out agaist the Indians, the entries will be Dave Ives and possibly sprinter Pirnie. In the high jump will be Bob Partlow who took third against Dartmouth with 6 feet and John Bunker, last year's Hep point winner.

Pole Vaulter

Mitchell Ford, the sophomore who won against Dartmouth at 12ft. 6in., will team with Chester d'Autremont, who took third against Dartmouth in the pole vault. The entries in the javelin will be Tom Lacey who won against the Indians with 168ft. 5¼in. and Monroe Herskovits who did not place Saturday.

The probable entries in the mile relay will be Tom Watkins, Frank McKechnie, Roger Graves, and Larry Corbett. Expected to compete in the sprint relay are Doug Pirnie, Don MacKinnon, Dave Ives, and Bill Trainor.

Sports Around the Hub

Such Inducements Would Help Harvard

With almost simultaneous announcements from the southwest and Pacific Coast regions regarding restrictions for amateur college athletes, it is refreshing to note that hollering along those lines here in the New England district has been reduced to at least a whisper. The southwest has ruled that a boy may be offered no more than tuition, room and board, but no spending money. If Harvard ever let the bars down that much Dick Harlow would soon have the best football teams in the country.

* * *

Even more dramatic than The Country Club scene housing the "Big Eight" pro golfers for the British War Relief Fund today is the tennis array for the Relief Fund to be offered at the Longwood Cricket Club on the afternoon of June 11. Alice Marble, Mary Hardwick, Bill Tilden, Don Budge, Fred Perry and Vin Richards are booked to appear. Many of these names bring fond memories of the thrilling tennis the Longwood courts have housed in past years.

* * *

Tomorrow the city will be invaded by National Hockey League team owners and officers and the center of activity will be the Copley-Plaza. Thursday morning the club owners have their meeting, after which they will divide their interests in the various sports events around town and regather for an eight o'clock dinner at night. Friday the annual meeting of the league governors will take place. No inkling of important issues to be discussed has been announced.

* * *

The Massachusetts State women's tennis singles continues at The Country Club today, but receives little attention due to the pro golfers there. Yesterday favorites advanced as expected and today the doubles and mixed doubles got underway.

* * *

Although Harvard is conceded little chance in the Heptagonals this week end, it is remembered that they were conceded little chance when they overturned Dartmouth. Their chances to win are nil, but they might finish higher in the team standing than expected.

* * *

There are numerous Massachusetts friends who would like to attend the 'Connie Mack Day' at Philadelphia, Saturday. Judge Landis will head the list of those to appear and there will be hundreds of old time players on hand.

Mr. Mack will be presented with a silver plaque with his own likeness etched against a baseball diamond background.

* * *

Harvard chances of retaining honors in the New England Intercollegiate golf championships this week end at Oakley went out the proverbial window when the Crimson golfers were booked in a three-way play-off with Dartmouth and Yale for the Eastern college title in Connecticut. Harvard will have a team entered here, but below normal strength. Manager E. P. Allis of the Crimson team will uncover his clubs to help and Bob Paine, last year's football manager will play at Oakley in behalf of the team.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 6332

Freedman Faces Benn for Title

AMHERST, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Top-seeded Bob Freedman, of Yale, runner-up in last year's title battle, faced John Benn, of Brown, today in the final singles match of the New England intercollegiate tennis championship.

In the doubles final the Amherst tandem of Wylly Lamar and Tom Rodman had the task of conquering Sonny Lyeil and Orme Wilson, Harvard pair, to achieve their hope of bringing a championship to the tournament's host college.

Freedman reached the championship bracket after a struggle with surprising Don Gray, of Amherst, who surrendered finally, 6—3, 7—5. The Eli finalist made short work of teammate Grant Wilmer, 6—3, 6—2, in the quarter-finals.

Benn had a harder row to hoe, being extended by Wylly Lamar in the semifinal, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2, after he rallied from a first set loss to defeat Chuck Spalding of Yale, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2, in the quarter-final.

The Lord Jeff doubles tandem took a cherished victory from Wils Barnes and Phil Collins, of Williams, 7—5, 8—6, while the Harvard pair reached the finals at the expense of Benn and Bill Clark, of Brown, who were vanquished, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	68	16	28	2	20	.412
Di Maggio	88	22	33	0	4	.375
Williams	51	13	19	4	13	.373
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Pytlak	56	7	17	0	6	.304
Tabor	82	10	24	3	15	.293
Peacock	28	2	8	0	5	.286
Foxx	75	22	21	3	17	.280
Doerr	87	15	23	4	25	.264
Spence	56	5	14	0	6	.250
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	50	7	10	0	5	.160
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Moore	97	11	30	1	10	.309
Cooney	78	10	23	0	6	.295
Hassett	7	2	2	0	1	.286
Manno	7	1	2	0	3	.286
Waner	8	2	2	0	2	.250
Rowell	96	11	23	1	4	.240
Dahlgren	88	14	21	4	15	.239
Miller	94	14	22	2	11	.234
West	80	13	18	5	19	.225
Berres	46	3	9	0	5	.196
Masi	21	1	4	0	2	.190
Sisti	66	7	12	1	5	.182
Majeski	36	4	4	0	2	.111
Gremp	5	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000

Dean Retires

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—James Gallagher, general manager of the Chicago Cubs, announced today that Dizzy Dean, one of baseball's most sensational characters of the last decade, had requested that he be placed on the voluntary retired list.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Hines won Metropolitan open golf title for second straight year with 287, leading Sam Snead by three strokes.

In all the world-

there's no other *gasoline* like Nu-Blue Sunoco

High-Powered, All Petroleum Special Process

AND . . .

there's no other *oil* like Sunoco Motor Oil

It cleans . . . Gives a cleansing action inside the motor, prevents hard carbon, harmful sludge.

as it cools . . . Keeps the motor bathed in a flood of cooling lubrication—means long life.

as it lubricates Sunoco Oil provides instant, safe lubrication required by modern motors.

The perfect pair for POWER!

Nu-Blue Sunoco *provides it!*
Sunoco Oil *preserves it!*

GAS SUNOCO OIL

you pay no premium for either

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	431,850
1941 volume to date	48,427,089
1940 volume to date	83,229,078

Rail Stocks Ease in Quiet Trading Today

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Rails held to a downward slant today in a thin, irregular stock market.

Suggestions of possible renewals of labor trouble in the soft coal fields hurt the carrier shares but declines on the whole were only fractional as the final hour neared.

Transactions were at a rate of only about 350,000 shares.

Chesapeake & Ohio fell more than a point at one time to a new 1941 low. Others on the downside were Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, Yellow Truck, United Aircraft and Texas Corp. Holding fairly steady or, from time to time, advancing, were Standard Oil (N. J.), Western Union, Goodyear, Philip Morris, and Union Carbide.

The astonishing Rudolf Hess story and its promise of other possible surprise developments was regarded by many Wall Street observers as tending to keep operators on the sidelines.

Bonds were irregular. Commodities went higher with cotton, wheat and corn pacing the advance.

Among shares which showed declines in the curb were Aluminum of America, Niles-Bement-Pond, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and New Jersey Zinc.

Bonds Lower

The bond market sought lower levels today as moderate pressure in the rail group uncovered selling orders on the way down.

Toward noon, losses of fractions to a point, and, in some cases more, were in the majority throughout the list. There were a few isolated cases of resistance among the utilities and industrials.

Heading the retreat were Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio 4s, International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Baltimore & Ohio Convertibles of '60 and Illinois Central 4¾s.

The small group of gainers included Goodrich 4¼s and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. Governments surrendered small amounts in light trading on both the stock exchange and over the counter.

Other than a minor rise in some British Empire bonds, including those of Australia and Canada, the foreign department showed little change.

Limit on President's Dollar Devaluation Power Is Defeated

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The House Coinage Committee reversed itself today and killed a proposal aimed at precluding any further devaluation of the dollar.

By a party vote of 13 to 6, members removed the restriction from a bill to continue for two years from June 30 the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund and President Roosevelt's powers to devalue the dollar. Then by the same vote the committee sent the legislation to the house for debate.

The amendment, by Representative August Andersen (R-Minn), was added to the bill yesterday by a 9 to 7 vote. Administration leaders immediately arranged the meeting today and the heavy democratic majority had no trouble in eliminating it.

Mr. Andresen's amendment would provide that "no additional amounts of foreign gold shall be purchased" at more than $35 an ounce, the current price.

Its sponsor said its effect would be to prevent further dollar devaluation by purchase of foreign gold at prices up to $41, now the maximum.

Domestic gold could be bought at higher prices, he asserted, but amounts bought domestically would not cause any sharp devaluation.

After the bill, with this provision, had been approved, the full purport of the Andresen amendment was realized and Mr. Cochran called a committee session for the purpose of striking it out. He said a sufficient number of absentees would be present to reverse the vote on the amendment, reported to have been 9 to 7.

"Some of the boys didn't know what they were voting for," Mr. Cochran added. "We'll have the votes to knock the amendment out. That proposition would certainly tie the President's hands."

Western Union Will Pay $1 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Co has voted a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 7. This makes a total of $2 a share disbursed since 1937, the previous $1 dividend having been paid last December.

The Company reported net income for the first quarter of 1941 of $1,288,552, equal to $1.23 a capital share compared with $210,472 equal to 20 cents a capital share in the like period of 1940.

Retail Gasoline Prices Show Increase in April

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported the average retail price of gasoline, exclusive of taxes, in 50 U. S. cities on May 1 was 13.11 cents a gallon, an increase of .69 of a cent from April 1 and .20 of a cent above May 1, 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'y 9
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19⅜	19¾	M'y 5
157⅛	123¼	Addressog (1)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 8
⅛	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6	6	—1⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
143¾	113¼	Allied M (¾g)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	— ½
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
173¼	141½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	—1
1¼	1¼	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y13
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y10
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54	54	54	
173¼	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	6	165⅜	161½	165⅜	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44	44	44	M'y13
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	M'y12
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y13
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	80¾	80	80	— ¾
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	69	69	69	—1⅜
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	M'y13
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y10
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	13	13	13	
17⅜	13⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y13
173¼	117⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	M'y12
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	3	34½	34	34	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	45½	45½	45½	
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	*3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	84½	84	84½	— ⅜
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	4½	4½	4½	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	29	28⅞	29	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y10
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	9	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	— ⅝
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	M'y13
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85¼	85	85	M'y13
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y10
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	21	149⅞	149½	149⅞	
73½	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65	65	65	—1¼
74½	65	Am Tob B (5)	6	65	65	65	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	M'y12
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	56¼	55¾	56¼	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	38	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	12	12	12	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y10
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅜	109½	Armour Ill	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5½	4	Armour Ill p pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y13
58	47½	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
60	60	Arm Cork (1⅝g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
34⅜	25½	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
8⅞	6⅞	Artloom (¼g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y12
6¾	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	23	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅜	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1½
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	5	99½	99½	99½	+6½
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	72	28⅞	28	28½	— ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	68½	67¼	67¼	—1⅞
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	32	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	8	20¾	19½	19½	— ½
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅞	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y12
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 8
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y13
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	14	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6	5¾	5¾	M'y13
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	M'y13
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	4	22	22	22	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27	26¾	27	
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25¼	25	25¼	— ¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	M'y12
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 7
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'y12
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	M'y13
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	3	70½	70	70½	+ ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	+1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	19	19	19	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g	2	7	7	7	
16⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 9
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20	19	20	M'y10
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	*4	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	4	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y10
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	5	9½	9½	9½	M'y13
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	5	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
41	31¾	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y13
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	*1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y13
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20¼	20½	— ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¾	M'y 7
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	2	17	17	17	M'y13
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	M'y13
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	M'y12
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y12
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	47	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	2	6	6	6	
147⅜	103⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	M'y13
133¼	118⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'y13
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	35	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28	28	28	M'y10
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	51	50	51	+ ¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	*1	42¾	42¼	42¼	
28⅜	20	Celanese (⅛g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
10	7	Célotex Cp (1a)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17	16⅜	17	M'y13
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y13
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y13
6⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	5	5	5	
3⅜	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	16	16	16	— ½
20⅜	17⅛	Champ P&F ½g	*1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'y13
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	36¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	41	36¼	34⅞	35	—1¼
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	20	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
2⅝	⅞	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y10
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y 9
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y10
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	
72⅛	56	Chrysler (3g)	21	58¼	57⅞	58¼	
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y12
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	34½	34½	34½	
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	33½	33	33	— ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	7	92⅛	91½	92¼	M'y12
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
13⅛	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13	12⅞	13	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	14	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
21¾	16¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
21	16½	Col Br B (.90g)	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Col G&E (.10g)	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y10
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22⅜	M'y 6
80½	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
31	22½	Coml Credit (3)	14	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
104	99⅜	Coml Invest Tr	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y 7
37⅞	29⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	29½	29	29	— ⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	104½	104½	104½	M'y12
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	49	⅜	⅛	⅜	
9½	8¼	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	25½	25¼	25½	
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	9	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Cons Edison (2)	57	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
107⅜	98	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	100	99½	99½	— ⅜
¾	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y13
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'y12
6⅜	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	24	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	M'y13
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13	13	13	
13⅜	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	26	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ ⅝
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	10	21⅞	21¼	21¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17	17	17	M'y13
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	6	14½	14½	14½	M'y12
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y 9
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	45½	45⅜	45⅜	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'y10
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y13
27⅝	21⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	—1
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	M'y13
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	13	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	86½	86¼	86½	M'y12
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	48	48	48	M'y 6
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y13

Commerce and Finance

85 P. C. Farm Price Parity Bill Approved, Goes to President

Business and Industry

Big Auto Sales Viewed Cutting Into '42 Total

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—Selling automobiles next year, say some of the motorcar industry's leading sales executives, may not be nearly as simple and easy a task as it has been throughout the 1941 model season.

One of the sales chiefs who agrees that some of the current high retail demand is being "borrowed" from next year's normal market looks for a "natural" shrinkage to be accentuated by the normal reaction to higher prices.

Selling Job Envisioned

"I doubt that we will make 4,200,000 cars and trucks during the 1942 model year," he went on, "but if we do we are going to have a selling job on our hands; some of us are going to have to get out and sell the cars instead of letting the customers come to us as they have been doing for so many months."

The Office of Production Management has directed a cut in motor vehicle output next year to 4,224,152 units and one of the immediate results of this decision has been the more or less general conviction that many of the factories will continue high level production through July.

Prior to the production curtailment announcement there had been numerous reports an early termination of the 1941 model year was planned. The car makers have projected a 1941 model year output of slightly more than 5,280,000 cars and trucks. If that figure is to be reached the assembly plants will have to maintain the current production rate of around 130,000 units a week right through the remaining 12 weeks of the model year.

May Have to Allocate

The production curtailment ordered by the OPM which may be extended by further edict or by a force of circumstances such as a shortage of both labor and materials has placed a real problem before the car manufacturers.

The dealer, said one prominent sales leader a few days ago, "is going to start the new model year expecting to get just as many cars as he received last year, but of course, he can't get that many. At the start of the season at least we probably will have to work out some method of allocating our output."

The need for this course, said the same authority, will become more obvious as the continued transfer of executives and skilled labor to defense output advances the likelihood of further curtailment of passenger car and truck production.

Int'l Nickel, Canada Quarter Net Equal To 60 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries reported net profit of $9,239,709 for the first quarter of 1941, equal to 60 cents a common share, and compared with the first quarter 1940 figure of $9,820,114, equal to 64 cents a common share.

Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company, estimated the monthly production rate was 20 per cent above 1940 totals and three times that of 1939, when the company sold more than 210,000,000 pounds of nickel.

Mr. Stanley estimated that 80 per cent of machine tool producers use cast irons and steels that are alloyed with nickel.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., world's largest producer of nickel, announced it had asked its non-salaried employees in the U. S. to accept a bonus of one week's pay instead of the customary week's vacation to help the defense program.

The company said it was acting at the request of the Office of Production Management.

"This plant is directing almost its entire production to the needs of the defense program," said the announcement, directed to "all hourly, tonnage and piecework employees."

"With this in mind we are confident that all employees will wish to co-operate fully in maintaining maximum production by foregoing, in accordance with the (OPM) request, the annual paid vacation period set up under the vacation plan for the third week in August."

Stocks of Copper Rise 7,500 Tons During March

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic copper stocks totaled 97,761 tons at the end of April compared with 89,873 tons at the end of March, trade circles reported.

The increase of 7,888 tons was the first since July, 1940. Blister supplies of copper wire were off 388 tons for the same dates, leaving a net gain of 7,500 tons in above ground supplies.

Deliveries of Latin-American copper for domestic use climbed to 42,858 tons in April compared with 31,201 tons in March. Total deliveries to U. S. consumers aggregated 123,580 tons in April, a decline of 10,753 tons from the March total of 134,333 tons.

More War Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Department contracts announced Tuesday included: Windsor Company, Concord, N. C., 450,000 cotton sheets, $379,393. Irving Subway Grating Company, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., airplane landing matting and tools, $399,455; United Car Fastener, Cambridge, Mass., mask fixtures, $143,294.

Heads Accountants

© Takigi

Andrew Stewart

Elected President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants at its annual meeting. Mr. Stewart is a partner in the firm of Haskins & Sells, New York City.

$800,000,000 Rate For Tool Industry At Year End Likely

NEW YORK (AP)—Active efforts by the metal-working industry to comply with President Roosevelt's request for 24-hour-a-day operations were reported by the magazine American Machinist.

The chief difficulties confronting the immediate speeding-up of production, the magazine found in a survey were: Obtaining sufficient trained men; reluctance of workers to give up long hours with overtime pay; indifference of employees in many plants to the national emergency and to aid for Britain; the necessary slowing down of operations while companies change over from two to three shifts.

Concerning specific phases of the defense program, American Machinist reported that machine gun production was running far ahead of schedule and a huge expansion of ammunition output was sighted.

"The largest machine-tool program yet conceived" was forecast by the magazine which said: "It roughly will require, on top of orders previously placed, some $600,000,000 of machine tools. That is the equivalent of nine months or more full output at the industry's current level.

"New needs of the aircraft industry under this program will take around $380,000,000 of machine tools, all of which are to be delivered by the middle of 1942. The Government's gun production plants will demand machine tools totaling well over $125,000,000. . . .

"By the end of the year it appears likely that the industry will be running at an annual rate of more than $800,000,000."

Record Sales at Spring Furniture Marts Promise Capacity Production

CHICAGO (AP)—Furniture manufacturers, reporting an all-time sales record at the close of their one-week spring market, estimated the volume of orders at the two exhibits would keep their factories running at full capacity until the summer show.

A survey of 850 manufacturers at the American Furniture Mart Show indicated average sales were 25 per cent above last year's mark. At the Merchandise Mart Show, orders were 30 per cent above any previous mid-season show.

Lawrence M. Whiting, President of the Furniture Mart, said the market was "the best mid-season showing the industry has ever known," and attributed the surge of orders to an expectation that prices will rise because of a shortage of raw materials under the defense program.

Prices at both shows had already risen from 5 to 15 per cent over 1940.

Few manufacturers accepted orders for delivery beyond July 15, although there were many inquiries for fall trade, and some as for ahead as Christmas.

Mr. Whiting said manufacturers were careful to prevent "speculative buying," limiting orders on the basis of past business and turning down orders they knew they could not fill at present.

Percy Wilson, Director of the Merchandise Mart, said furniture buyers "are preparing for the anticipated buying splurge expected as soon as the full force of the increased circulation of money reaches the consumer."

Eight Items Added To Export Control

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, by proclamation effective June 3, placed eight additional articles under the export licensing system.

The articles, whose exportation will thus be controlled "due to the accelerating needs of the national defense program, are hyoscyamus (henbane), stramonium, columbium, tantalum, cryolite, fluorspar, chemical woodpulps, and digitalis seeds.

Meantime, the State Department announced that it had issued general licenses for exports to the British Empire, its dominions and colonies, to countries of the Western Hemisphere, Egypt, Greenland, Iceland, and the Netherlands portion of St. Martin.

This makes it unnecessary for shippers to secure export licenses for each shipment to these countries of articles under control.

Shoe Makers Open Show; No Toilet Goods Exhibit

NEW YORK (AP)—Two trade show announcements highlighted the tight position caused in some consumer goods industries by the war.

Some 260 shoe manufacturers opened their annual "autumn exhibit" Sunday "because of the uncertain leather situation."

The Toilet Goods Association announced it would cancel the exhibition previously planned in connection with the annual convention June 9 to 11 because of "the very unsettled condition" of raw materials supplies.

House, Senate Vote 85 P. C. Parity Loans

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Senate completed Congressional action today on legislation to boost farmers' income from cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco by providing government loans on these crops at 85 per cent of parity.

The vote was announced as 75 to 2. Voting against the bill were Senators Danaher (R) of Connecticut and Senator Gerry (D) of Rhode Island.

The measure, passed by the House yesterday 275 to 63, now goes to President Roosevelt. Some Congressional leaders said a veto was possible.

Because the proposed loans are expected to establish a floor under market prices considerably above recent values, Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama and other sponsors said the measure should put millions of dollar into pockets of farmers complying with acreage and marketing controls.

Agriculture Department officials have estimated that the loans would increase food costs to consumers by 10 to 20 per cent but Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau president disputed this. He said pork would go up about 5 per cent and bread one-sixth cent a loaf.

President's Position

While the Chief Executive has taken no public stand on the loan bill, he declared in his January budget message to Congress that "the increased military expenditures permit a substantial reduction in nondefense expenditures, particularly for those activities which are made less necessary by improved economic conditions."

On the subject of agricultural programs specifically, he wrote then that "the increased domestic market for farm products, resulting from defense expenditure, will improve the income position of many farmers. At the same time the curtailment of foreign markets, particularly in cotton, wheat and tobacco, would leave large numbers of these farmers in a serious plight without the continuance of the farm programs. After weighing both of these factors, I estimate a reduction of 45 million dollars in the agricultural programs."

1909-14 Buying Power

Parity prices would give farm crops the same relative purchasing power, in terms of non-agricultural goods, that they had in 1909-14. Loans at 85 per cent of parity would be considerably above recent market levels.

Informed Senators said there probably would be no attempt to iron out Senate and House differences over the amount of these payments until the President had acted upon the loan legislation.

Senator Bankhead said 85 per cent loans would assure farmers complying with present acreage and marketing controls of these loans: cotton, 13.49 cents a pound; wheat 96.22 cents a bushel; corn, 69.87 cents a bushel; tobacco—flue-cured 19 cents a pound, fire and dark air-cured, 8.41 cents, and burley, 18.53 cents.

U. S. Steel Shipments Set New Record in April

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp., regarded as something of an index of national defense production, now are at the highest level ever attained, corporation figures indicated.

Shipments in April were announced as the greatest for that month in history, making the output of steel in the first four months of this year also the highest recorded.

The April output was 1,687,674 tons, compared with 1,720,366 in March (the greatest single month on record) and 907,904 in April, 1940. The previous April peak was 1,617,302, established in 1929.

During the first four months of this year, 6,638,945 tons moved out from mills, compared with 3,994,657 in the like 1940 period and 5,976,020 in the first four months of 1929, the previous top production.

Western Union Votes $1 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Co. has voted a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 7. This makes a total of $2 a share disbursed since 1937, the previous $1 dividend having been paid last December.

Advantages Seen in Curb Plan To Streamline Stock Trading

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Proposals for streamlining the security business are moving apace in Wall Street. The Curb plan for printing dealer offerings on the tape, released this week by President Rea and Chairman Fred Moffatt after discussion with the Curb Governors, is a straw in the wind. Three of the men most active in the discussion, Clare Torrey, Amyas Ames, and George Rea, have now talked over the matter at length with the SEC, which has the final say, and something of considerable interest is likely to come out of the Commission, which is considerably interested, in a few weeks.

The Curb plan, which is very similar to the Ames plan, runs something as follows: If the spread in the listed security on the auction exchange is at any particular time 50-54, then it would be permissible for an over-the-counter dealer, through a member of the house, to advertise on the tape as follows— "300 X 53 - 1 OF'D."

This would mean that the dealer was offering to sell 300 shares of U. S. Steel at $52 per share to another dealer (i. e., at 53-1) who would guarantee to sell it to a customer at $53 per share.

Benefits in Curb Plan Seen

It is argued that such an offer, if accepted, would benefit all concerned and hurt no one. The dealer making the offer would get almost $52 for his stock, or almost $2.00 better than the best bid at the moment. The dealer who picked up the offer on the tape would be able to supply his customer with the stock at $53, or $1.00 cheaper than the best offer available at the time. He would not make the entire spread of $1.00 indicated by the print "- 1" because he would have to pay a commission to a member firm to get the stock. In fact, the member house acting for the dealer who made the offer would also get a commission.

In effect, the story could be told in figures something like this—simplifying the story down to 100 shares in order to avoid multiplying by three.

Lowest price at which the stock was offered (market 50 bid, 54 offered)	$5,400
But the customer of the buying dealer would get it for	5,300
Of which the buying dealer would get a spread of (to maintain his selling organization)	82
And the exchange-member who bought it for the buying dealer would get the regular commission of	18
Leaving the offering dealer his printed offering price of 53-1, or	5,200
Out of which this offering dealer would have to pay an exchange member the regular selling commission of	18
Leaving the offering dealer a net of Which would be $182 above the highest price bid for the stock, in a market where the spread was 50-54, of	5,182 $5,000

Thus the $400 monetary spread between the bid and offer would allow room for everybody involved to make a paper or cash profit as follows:

Final Buying customer	$100
Buying dealer's spread	82
Buying exchange-member's commission	18
Selling exchange-member's commission	18
Selling deal's hypothetical spread assuming he paid the lowest bid 50	182
Total	400

Wide Spread in Auction Marts

This, of course, is an extreme case if applied to U. S. Steel, of which the spread even in unusually dull markets is very rarely four points, but it is not extreme for relatively inactive stocks, for which the spread is often four points and more. In recent years the tendency all along the line has been for the spread in the auction markets to widen out, for several reasons.

In the first place, of course, volume has fallen off sharply, due to the evaporation of speculative in-and-out trading and of scalping by professional traders and floor members. The specialist is supposed to make a market in the listed securities assigned to him, but few specialists have much capital and the risks are too great for specialists to tighten up the bid and asked to the closeness of the good old days when somebody could always be relied on to take the stock off his hands or bail out his short position.

For another reason, the proportion of trading in comparatively inactive stocks on the regular exchanges has been increasing for a generation. Back in the clubby high-collar days before the World War, when a man's financial reputation was his best margin, the bulk of trading was in leaders like Steel. Since then rich men have grown less rich, stocks have been widely distributed to the public, investment trading has replaced speculative trading, many new securities have been listed, and as a total result activity in stocks has spread out and thinned out over a broad list. "Leaders" accounted for 65 per cent of all trading in 1917 and now account for only about 10 per cent. And as a result the typical spread has widened very appreciably.

How New Proposal Works

All concerned feel that the benefits of the new proposal would first apply to the stocks with the widest normal or characteristic bid-and-asked spread. If such a system were installed, it is hoped that dealer activity would gradually narrow the spread. For instance in the case cited, the printing of a "53 less 1" dealer offering might lead customers, floor-traders, or even the specialist himself to "hit the offering" of "net 52" by raising the lowest bid from 50 to 52 and so purchasing the stock "regular way," or it might lead one of the same three to "hit the bid" by lowering his offering price to 53 and taking the stock "regular way." In general the expectation is that wide spreads would be narrowed to the point where dealers' attention would shift to other stocks where the spread was still large.

The general result, it is hoped, would be to stimulate investment trading on the exchanges, without corresponding reduction in over-the-counter trading. It is known that customers and investors generally prefer, other things being equal, to own listed securities of which they can more or less follow the varying market fortunes. In addition, dealers are often equipped with the staff or the background to make themselves more familiar with well-known listed securities than with the (by and large) lesser-known unlisted ones. This familiarity, it is hoped, would lead them to take an interest in the listed market and to take frequent shots at listed securities whenever spreads widened.

Most Dealers in the Red

The above table indicates how it is hoped that dealers and dealers' customers would benefit price-wise. It is similarly argued that exchange members would benefit primarily from the resultant increase in business and commissions. On present volume and present commissions, very few exchange members can keep out of the red ink. The only choice ahead of them is either to increase commissions or to increase trading volume. This method, it is hoped, would increase trading volume.

Dealers are expected further to benefit from the fact that at present the number of issues in which they can trade is, practically speaking, in a decline. New issues have declined in recent years and an increasing proportion are being "privately placed" directly with insurance companies and other institutional investors. They do not, at present, care to deal in listed securities, because of the "power of the print," i. e., because a single transaction printed on the tape may give the customer a misleading impression of the value of his securities or his purchases.

As the Curb's Rea-Moffat proposal put it,

"There are two unfortunate results of this present condition to the securities industry as a whole. The distributing dealers, as a class, are prevented from an interest in and the placing of Exchange securities; and Exchange markets have become thin and inactive to a degree where sales of even moderate amounts of its securities are difficult to consummate with reasonable ease and continuity of prices."

Advantages of Proposal

To SEC officials, there are several advantages to the proposal. In the first place it would strengthen the Exchange. Secondly it would bring the over-the-counter dealers more within the orbit of SEC regulation on the regular exchanges. Last and most important, it would give publicity to dealers' spreads. There is no objection to a "reasonable" spread taken by a dealer even when it is well in excess of the commission charged by an exchange member-firm, since the dealer performs selling functions something like the selling functions of an agency life insurance company as opposed to a savings bank life insurance department. But there is a feeling that the "full disclosure" provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 have not been adequately developed in the case of over-the-counter dealer business.

All proposals, so far, are tentative; every proposer has broached his idea with the request that critics "shoot at it." One difficulty about the above proposal is that in a rapidly moving market the hypothetical customer who in the above illustration got his 100 Steel at 53 might then see the "regular way" price suddenly drop below 53 as the spread narrowed, the market fell, or traders hit the offering. The only answers, apparently, are that these are the fortunes of financial war, and that the plan would work best in inactive securities and inactive markets where such things wouldn't happen. The chief sufferers might be the newspapers, since any considerable volume of such dealers' trades would have to be separately printed on the tape and so, separately reported in the financial columns.

McKesson & Robbins Plan To Be Heard on May 15

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. District Court Judge Alfred C. Coxe has set May 15 for a hearing to consider confirmation of a plan of reorganization for McKesson & Robbins, the big drug firm which went into receivership as a result of the manipulations of the late Philip Coster-Musica.

Judge Coxe set the date after William J. Wardall, trustee, presented evidence that the plan recently submitted to security holders and creditors at the order of the court had received overwhelming approval. Votes in favor of the plan by the various classes of creditors and holders ranged upward from 97.2 per cent.

The court also approved the personnel of a board of directors provided for under the plan.

U. S. Steel Corp. April Shipments Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. reported shipments of finished steel products by its subsidiaries during April totaled 1,687,674 tons compared with 1,720,366 in March and 907,904 in April, 1940.

The April record brought the first four months' shipment total to 6,638,945 tons compared with 3,994,657 tons in the like 1940 period.

Roads to Build 270,000 New Freight Cars

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of the Association of American Railroads accepted a recommendation by their officials for a net increase of 270,000 freight cars at an approximate cost of $730,000,000 for the two years from October, 1941, to October, 1943.

This would be a net increase of 16 per cent in freight rolling stock. The estimates were worked out jointly by association experts and officials of the Office of Production Management, top defense production agency, and were based on calculations of the needs of the defense program and stepped up railroad hauling.

Many New Cars

The increase would be 120,000 new cars in the first year and 150,000 in the second. Forty railroad presidents and representatives of 34 other roads also attacked the problem of apportioning the additional cars among the carriers.

Ralph Budd, transportation member of the National Defense Advisory Commission and President of the Burlington Railroad, said materials needed for transportation would be given prime consideration by the Government. He said there were no defense priorities yet on carbon steel, used in manufacture of freight cars, and an understanding would be reached between the defense agencies and the railroads on the use of such steel.

The members agreed that in order to facilitate mass production of new cars, present designs would be "frozen" and no new ones would be introduced. Production of additional locomotives and passenger cars, officials explained, is left to individual railroads but joint action on freight cars is needed because of the pooled use of them.

Add Freight Cars

One hundred thousand freight cars are being added this year, ending in October, when the total will be 1,617,000 cars, making the net increase 156,000 for the two years from October, 1939, to October, 1941. The largest annual increment since the depression was 75,000 cars in 1937.

The association has issued an order for the immediate movement of 20,000 cars into the wheat belt to begin at once the hauling of 300,000,000 bushels of the 400,000,000 bushels of old wheat in storage.

Officials explained this was necessary because the estimated new grain crop to be shipped beginning June 1 exceeded available storage space, therefore it was necessary to make room for the new crop in the wheat belt by moving the stored wheat to the east coast.

Butter Futures Hit 10-Year High On U. S. Buying, Larger Pay Rolls

CHICAGO (AP)—Concern over a possible butter shortage is partially responsible for the recent sharp run-up in cash and future butter prices, trade source believe.

A shortage may develop, it was said, if efforts to increase production fail, the Government makes large purchases for export under the Lend-Lease Act and consumer buying expands as a result of increased income.

Reflecting uncertainties in the situation, cash butter last week reached the highest levels for 1941 and top prices for May in 11 years in the Chicago wholesale market. Butter futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange advanced to new peaks since 1930.

Rising prices at this time of year are contra-seasonal.

Doubts that dairy production can be increased 6 to 8 per cent, as the Government expects, are expressed by responsible men in the dairy business.

Government buying of concentrated milk products for export is an important factor in the butter market, trade sources state, although butter itself is not being purchased for export because of shipping and refrigeration difficulties.

Thus far in the present year, Government purchases of cheese and evaporated milk are equivalent to about 280,000,000 pounds of fluid milk. Converted into butter, this would have made more than 13,000,000 pounds.

Last year, 111,000,000,000 pounds of fluid milk were produced in this country, and the Government hopes to increase that sum by seven to nine billion pounds this year. Such an increase would come close to filling the deficit in England's imports created by invasion of countries ordinarily supplying milk to the United Kingdom, dairy men said.

If all the additional milk produced were exported in the form of concentrated milk products, however, no provision would be made for an expected upturn in domestic demand for such milk derivatives as butter, trade sources say. The trade believes a substantial rise in domestic demand is inevitable, because demand always increases with higher industrial activity and larger pay rolls.

The amount of butter which the Government has in storage is insignificant, according to the trade, and is not a factor in mediating the possibility of shortage. Private holdings, however, have been increasing. An official Government estimate places private storage on May 1 at 17,727,000 pounds against 9,504,000 pounds a year ago. This compares with consumption of more than 1,800,000,000 pounds in 1940.

$9,451,000 Gold Imports in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports of $9,451,281 were reported by the Commerce Department, for the week ended May 7.

Principal shipments were $3,727,984 from Canada and $3,505,332 from South Africa.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks declined $495,946 to $1,916,423,997.

Silver imports amounted to $734,609, including $410,504 from Mexico, $128,720 from Canada, and $111,123 from Peru.

Gold exports were $2,200; silver exports $377,642.

Bank Director

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Henry F. Grady

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. Dr. Grady is President of American Presidents Lines and former Assistant Secretary of State.

Industries Seen Working on 6 And 7-Day Operations

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, completing a survey of 193 metal-working factories, reported that defense industry companies were switching over to a large extent to 6-day and 7-day operation.

Of the plants surveyed, said the research organization, 153 worked all or part of Saturdays and 55 were doing Sunday work. Only 35 companies were maintaining the 5-day week.

Sunday operation, the survey showed, was limited in those cases to maintenance and repair crews and specialists working to straighten out bottle-necks encountered in the course of 6-day operations.

Many of the companies were working three and four shifts, although a number were paying over-time in order to extend the working hours.

Companies using over-time said they were forced to this course by lack of skilled labor, difficulty of obtaining additional machine-tools and, in many cases, insistence of employees on the extra pay accompanying extra hours.

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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Building Total Second Highest In Ten Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits issued in 215 cities amounted to $141,743,856 during April and, except for January, 1938, was the largest monthly total in ten years, Dun & Bradstreet said.

This was 2.7 per cent above March with $137,954,359 and 15.6 per cent over the $122,583,683 for April, 1940.

New York City permits in April were $17,232,159, or 30.4 per cent below the $24,771,385 for April, 1940. New England showed an increase of 117 per cent with $13,702,513 and $6,313,763 for April, 1941, and April, 1940, respectively.

The Middle Atlantic states showed a decrease of 11.9—$30,105,685 for April, 1941, and $34,163,790 for April, 1940. South Atlantic permits increased, however, with $14,821,224 for April, 1941, and $13,609,392 for the comparable period in 1940.

East Central, South Central and West Central were up 28.4, 14.2 and 10.2 per cent, respectively, with $34,974,603 during April, 1941, and $27,241,314 for the like month in 1940 for the East Central states; South Central $11,539,055 in April, 1941, and $10,101,035 in April, 1940, and in April, 1941, West Central permits were $8,747,374 and in the same period, 1940, were $7,940,791.

The Mountain States were down 27.1 per cent with $3,516,341 for April, 1941, and $4,824,393 for the same month in 1940.

A 32.3 per cent increase was shown for the Pacific states with $24,337,061 and $18,389,205 for April, 1941, and 1940, respectively.

Nelson States U. S. Year's Wool Needs 259,000,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government will require an estimated 259,000,000 pounds of wool during the year beginning July 1, Donald M. Nelson, director of defense purchases, said today. The estimate includes probable requirements of the Army and Navy, the WPA and all other government departments, and the Red Cross.

Mr. Nelson made public the estimate after wool growers had said they would be helped substantially if they could know, before they marketed their clip, the total amount of wool which the Government was likely to need.

Officials agreed some weeks ago to make public the estimate. It was learned that they did so in the belief that any price rise should benefit producers instead of dealers.

Mr. Nelson said that the estimate was made on a domestic grease (uncleaned) basis and assumed an army enrollment of 1,400,000 men.

Nelson gave the following breakdown of probable requirements: 73,400,000 pounds 64's—70's (fine and fine medium); 45,500,000 pounds 60's (half blood); 127,900,000 pounds 56's, 58's and 60's (three-eighths half blood); 12,000,000 pounds 44's (low quarter blood).

The estimates represent the weight of the wool in finished items scheduled for delivery during the year beginning July 1.

"Where is my Business Headed?"

DOMINANT in nearly every business man's mind today is the question, "Where is my business headed — how can I take advantage of new opportunities?"

Sales due to national defense requirements are one thing; peace-time or normal sales are another. These two can be fitted together to create a pattern on which the manufacturer, his sales agents, distributors and other aids can safely rely.

And the right kind of NEWS and statistical information is of the greatest importance in planning production and sales under present conditions. You will find this right kind of news and statistical information every weekday in the business man's newspaper—THE WALL STREET JOURNAL—published by Dow-Jones for the business man and investor but offering all the really important news of the day and of the world. Most business and financial news emanates from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL or its country-wide news ticker: most authoritative business and financial reports are products of WALL STREET JOURNAL news specialists.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '49-'46	110.24	110.24	110.24
7 4¼s '52-'47	119.20	119.20	119.20
1 2½s '53-'49	107.7	107.7	107.7
4 2⅞s '60-'55	110.22	110.22	110.22
3 2⅜s '63-'53	110.12	110.12	110.12
5 2¾s '65-'60	110.23	110.23	110.23

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s'44-'42	102.10	102.10	102.19

New York City Bonds

213s '80	104⅝	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46½	46⅛	46½
3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	84	83¾	84
10 Alleghany cv 5s' 44	91½	91	91
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	77½	77½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	53¼	52½	52½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Am & For P5s 2030	56¼	56	56
12 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102	101⅞	102
19 Am T & T 5½s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105⅞	106
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	94	94	94
6 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	98⅝	98½	98½
11 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	98½	99
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 At&Cha AL 5s '44	101	101	101
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 A C Line 4½s '64	67½	67	67
14 At&Dan 1st 4s '48	36⅞	36	36
1 Atl Dan 2d 4s '48	32½	32½	32½
16 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	95¼	95	95
9 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69½	69	69⅛
47 B&O '95 st A	36⅞	36	36
1 B&O '95 st C	43	43	43
2 B&O 2000 ct D	36½	36¼	36¼
17 B&O '96 st F	36½	36	36¼
174 B&O cv '60 st	28¼	27½	27⅝
30 B&O 4s '48	68⅝	68	68⅛
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
1 B&O S W '50 st	49⅜	49	49
10 B&O T C 4s '59	54¾	54½	54½
16 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	86	86	86
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	130½	130½	130½
1 BenefIndLoan 2¼s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Beth Steel 2½s '52	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	100½	100½	100½
11 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
56 Boston&Me 4½s '70	28⅞	28¼	28¼
18 Boston&Me 4s '60	69	68½	69
11 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	19	18½	18½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Buf R&P '57 st	44½	44⅜	44⅜
1 Bur CR&No 5s '45	6½	6¼	6¼
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	101	101	101
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99	98¾	98¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99	98¾	99
10 Can Pac 5½'44	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	84	84	84
15 Can Pac 4½s'60	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58½	58¾
40 Caro C&O 4s'65	106½	106½	106½
12 Celanese 3s'55	98⅜	98¼	98¼
3 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4⅞	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	4¼	4¼	4½
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s'46	11¼	11¼	11¼
35 Cen Pac 5s'60	56⅜	55½	55½
13 Cerf Pac 1st 4s'49	75⅜	75	75
1 CRRA of Ga 5s'42	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 Cen R R N J 5s'87	17¼	17	17
1 ChpP&F (38) 4¾s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
24 C&O 3½s'96 D	104	104	104
13 Chi & Alton 3s'49	17⅛	17	17
9 C&Aog rfg 3s'71 A	85½	85½	85½
7 C&Aog 4½s'71	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 CB&Q gen 4s'58	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝
13 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	97½	98
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	92½	92¾
26 Chi & E Ill inc '97	25	24½	24½
1 Ch Gt Wst In 4½s 2038	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
3 Ch Gt West 4s'88	70	70	70
1 Chi I&L 6s'66	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 Chi I&L 5s'66	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Chi I&L 4s'47	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
21 CMStP&P 5s adj '5s'75	9⅜	9¼	9¼
32 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
11 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	38⅛	38	38⅛
21 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	38	37¼	37⅜
9 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜
20 CM&SP gen 4s'89	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 CM&SP 3½s'89 B	37	37	37
11 Chi&NW 6½s'36	29¼	29	29
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15¼	15	15¼
19 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	24	23½	24
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Chi & NW 4s 87	23¾	23	23¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12½	12½	12½
4 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	11½	11½	11½
22 CRI & P 4s 88	20⅛	19¾	19¾
17 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12	11½	11½
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10¾	10⅛	10⅛
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	63¾	63	63⅜
9 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53	52½	53
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Ch & Wd Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58¾	58½	58½
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	56¾	56½	56½
17 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106½	106½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78¼	78½
6 ClevUnTerm 4¼s 77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Col F & I 5s 70	82	82	82
73 Col & So 4½s 80	24	23	23
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106½	106⅜	106⅜
65 ComlMach inc 6½ww	42⅜	41¼	41⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111½	111½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
8 Con Rys 4s 54	24½	24¼	24¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	109⅝	109⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
11 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107	107	107
1 Cuba RR 7s '42	17	17	17
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 rct	16⅜	16¼	16¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	16	16	16
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
84 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55¾	55	55
39 D & R G 4s '36	14	13½	13½
4 D & R G West 5s '55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
28 D & R G West 5s '78	14	13¾	13¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	97½	97½	97½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
4 Elec Auto 2⅜s '50	100½	100¼	100½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	24¼	23¾	23¾
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	24	23¾	24
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	94½	94½	94½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
26 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9½	9½	9½
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	107	107	107
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	94	93½	94
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	103	103
38 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84	84	84
10 G Bay & W deb B	7⅜	7¾	7¾
1 Gulf M & Nor 5s 50	89	89	89
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	92½	92½	92½
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	71	70¾	70¾
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84	84	84
3 Hocking V 4½s 99	128	128	128
13 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34½	33¾	34½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	121¾	121¾	121¾
23 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44	44
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅛	10	10
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101½	101⅞
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45⅜	45	45⅜
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¾	45	45
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅞	46	46
91 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	48	47	47⅛
19 Inn Cen 5s 43	54⅜	54	54
3 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
52 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50⅛	49⅝	49¾
37 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46⅞	45¾	45¾
10 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19	18½	18½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99	99	99
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15	15	15
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	42	42	42
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
8 Int Paper 6s 55	104¼	103⅞	104
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Int R&S C Am 5s 72	78½	78½	78½
25 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	46¼	46½
60 Int T&T 5s 55	48¼	48	48
1 Jones&LgnSt3¼s61	98½	98½	98½
10 KCFTS & Mem 4s 36	44	44	44
9 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	43⅜	43	43
10 K C South 5s 50	75	75	75
3 K C South 5s 50	75	75	75
3 K C South 3s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
5K CRPI 6s46 101 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
8 Lac Gas 6s 42A	58	57½	57½
8 Las Gas 5½s 53	64¼	63⅜	63⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	63	63	63
1-2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	94¾	95
6 Las Gas 5s'39	95	95	95
1 L E & West 3s'47	90½	90½	90½
1 L S & M 3½s'97	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 Leh & N Y 4s'45	41¾	41½	41½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	44½	44½	44½
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	48⅛	47½	48
12 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	48¼	48	48
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	99	99	99
1 Lone Isl rfg 4s'49	97	97	97
10 Lorillard Co 7s'44	119½	119½	119½
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	108	108	108
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103½	103½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
42 Louis & N 3½s'56 A	104⅜	104½	104½
7 Maine Cen 4s'45	80	79⅝	80
3 Maine Cen 4½s'60	52	51½	51½
1 Marion St Show 6s'47 st	95	95	95
4 Market St Ry 5s'45 st	74	74	74
30 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	121½	112⅜	112⅜
5 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	40	40	40
6 MilSpartn&NW 4s'47	21¼	21	21
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4	4	4
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	65¼	65½	65¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	12	12	12
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11⅜	11¼	11¼
89 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	31¼	30¼	30¼
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13	12¾	12¾
37 M-K-T 4½s '78	27⅜	27	27
48 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	26¾	26⅜	26⅜
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23⅞	23⅝	23¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
13 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¼	24	24
25 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	23⅜	23½	23½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	83½	83½	83½
4 MonWPa Pb 5s 6s '60	113¾	113½	113½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42½	42	42½
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38⅝	37¾	38⅛
8 Mor & Essel 3½s 2000	42½	42¼	42¼
2 Mount StT&T 3¾s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	71	71	71
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103½	103½	103½
1 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	73	73	73
6 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	44	43	43⅜
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	44½	44	44½
10 NY&Greenwdl5s '46	51	50	51
10 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s '65	110	110	110
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	67	67
65 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60½	60½
12 NYC cn 4s '98	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
30 NYC 3¾s '46	95	95	95
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	65	64½	64½
4 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	74	73	73
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	17	17
10 Third Ave 4s 60	56	55⅜	56
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	94½	94½	94½
5 T St L&W 4s 50	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
3 UnPac,1st 4s 47	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¾	85¼	85¾
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	103¾	103½	103½
3 Va Ir C&C 5 49	57½	57½	57½
3 Va&SW cn 5s 58	72¾	72⅜	72⅜
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13¼	13¼	13¼
16 Wabash 1st 5s 39	57½	56¾	57¼
5 Wabash 5s 80 D	12	11¾	11¾
2 Wabash 4½s 78C	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Walworth 6s 55	97¾	96¾	96¾
4 Walworth 4s 55	81	81	81
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
18 WestShore 4s 2361	54⅜	54	54½
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50½	50¼	50¼
3 Westn Md 5½s '77A	104½	104	104¼
17 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	92	92
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28	27¼	27¼
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27¼	27	27
5 Western Un 5s 51	83	82¼	82½
3 Western Un 5s 60	81⅞	81½	81½
14 Western Un 4½s 50	80½	80	80½
17 Wis Cen 4s249	36	35⅞	36

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s72 Feb	60	60	60
7 Argentine 4½s 48	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
3 Australia 5s55	59	59	59
4 Australia 5s57	59	59	59
21 Australia 4½s56	51½	51	51½
21 Brazil 8s41	20	19⅞	20
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅞	16½	16⅝
3 Brazil 6½s27-57	16¾	16½	16¾
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s52	18¼	18¼	18¼
14 Buen A 4½s57	46½	46	46
5 Buen A 4½sAug 76	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10 Buen A 4¾s75	48¼	48	48
111 Canada 5s52	-101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
21 Canada 4s60	98	97¾	97⅞
10 Canada 3¼s61	90⅛	90	90
1 Canada 3s68	88	88	88
2 Canada 3s67	88⅛	88	88
10 Canada 2½s45	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
3 Canada 2¼s44	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s81asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chile Mt Bk6½s57asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Chile Mtg Bk6s61asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chile 6s60	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35¾	35⅝	35¾
7 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35¾	35¼	35¾
1 Copen 5s 52 wd	30	30	30
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	22	22	23
2 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	6	6	6
6 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	104¼	104¼	104¼
55 Cub 4½s 77	59½	59	59½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	46½	46½	46½
5 Den 4½s 62 wd	50½	50½	50½
5 French 2½s 41	93½	93½	93½
7 Ger Gov 5½s 65	10¼	12¼	9¼
6 Ger Gov 7s 49	9	9	9
1 GtCenElPJap 7s 45	65	65	65
1 Hung L Mt 4½s '61A	6	6	6
1 Italy 7s 1951	26½	26½	26½
4 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
3 Mex 5s asd '45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20 Rio de Jan 8s 46	8	8	8
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s	8½	8½	8½
7 Sao Paul St 7s	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
5 Sao Paulo St 8s	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	41	41	41
19 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4½s79	41½	41	41½
2 Urug cv3¾s4s4½s 79	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1 Yokohama 6s 61	41	41	41

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 5,206,000; previous day, 7,787,000; week ago, 9,780,500; year ago, 12,359,150; two years ago, 5,025,200; Jan. 1 to date, 877,638,275; year ago, 655,806,375; two years ago, 656,186,375.

Fisher Would Tax Spendings To Aid Savings

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A proposal that the Government tax only that portion of a man's income which he spends was advanced today by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University as a way to encourage savings and capital investments.

A complementary part of the plan is to levy heavily on the estate left by the taxpayer at death.

Criticizes "Capital Levy"

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee in connection with a program to raise $3,500,000,000 additional revenue, Professor Fisher said such a levy would not "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" which he contended was the case with levies on capital accumulations. In addition to individuals, he suggested that a spending tax be applied to partnerships and corporations.

He proposed rates starting at 5 per cent on spendings up to $5,000 by single individuals and $10,000 for married couples and rising to 50 per cent on spending above $45,000 by single persons and $90,000 by couples.

In advance of applying the spendings levy, the taxpayer would be allowed exemptions of $800 for single persons and $2,000 for married couples, the current income tax exemptions. Deductions also would be allowed for whatever sums are saved or unused, taxes paid, business expenses and credits for dependents.

Eating Up "Seed Corn"

Prof. Fisher argued that income taxes, as presently applied, levy on savings and thus in the long range diminished the Government's return from income and estate taxes.

Present income taxes have the tendency to "eat up seed corn instead of planting it," he remarked.

The Yale professor urged that something along the line of his rate schedule be applied now, instead of increasing income taxes and that later Congress adopt a broad program based on the spending tax theory and eliminating income taxes entirely.

The spendings tax, he said, would give taxpayers an incentive to "spend less luxuriously."

"Even more important than creating this incentive to cut down unnecessary spending," he added, "is the incentive to save."

Prof. Fisher said that he believed in "heavy" estate and inheritance taxes.

"The death of the accumulator usually marks the end of rapid accumulation," he declared, adding that "the death of the accumulator marks an appropriate, in fact the only appropriate, time to tax accumulations of capital."

Certain-teed Earnings Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Certain-teed Products Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries excluding Sloane Blabon Corp., reported net profit for the March quarter of $143,264, equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock in arrears, to five cents a common share, compared with $149,062, or six cents a common share, in the like period.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.01⅜	.98	1.01½	.97⅛
Minneapolis	.99⅛	.95⅞	.99⅛	.94⅛
Kansas City	.92⅜	.89⅞	.92⅜	.88⅛
Winnipeg	....	....	.75⅞	.75⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.00	.96⅜	.99⅜	.95⅜
Minneapolis	.98	.94⅜	.97⅞	.93⅛
Kansas City	.92⅛	.89¼	.91⅞	.87⅜
Winnipeg	....	....	.77½	.77½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.00⅝	.97⅛	1.00⅜	.96
Minneapolis	.98¼	.94⅝	.98	.93½
Kansas City	.93	.90	.93	.88⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.73½	.72½	.73⅜	.72⅝
Kansas City	....	....	.69¼	.68⅞
July Corn				
Chicago	.74½	.72¾	.73⅝	.72⅞
Kansas City	.70¼	.70	.70¼	.69½
May Oats				
Chicago	.39	.37¾	.39	.37⅝
Minneapolis	.33½	.33⅛	.33½	.33
Winnipeg	.37¾	.37⅛	.37⅝	.37
Rye, Chicago				
May	.52¼	.50⅜	.52¼	.49⅝
July, Old	.51	.50½	.51	.49½
New	.60	.58⅛	.59¾	.57⅝
Sept. Old				
New	.60¼	.58¼	.60½	.57½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				9.62	9.47
July	9.70	9.80	9.67	9.80	9.62
September	9.87	10.00	9.85	10.00	9.82
October	9.95	10.10	9.95	10.10	9.90
December	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20	....

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.34½	1.37½	1.33⅝	1.36¾	1.33½
July	1.31¼	1.34¼	1.30¼	1.33⅜	1.30¾
October	1.25¼	1.27¾	1.23⅜	1.26⅞	1.23¾

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				95.6b	96.0
Oct	96.7	96.9	96.6	96.6	96.5
		Tops			
July	127.8	128.0	127.0	128.0	127.0
Oct	125.5	125.8	124.6	125.5	125.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	12.93	13.03	12.93	12.93	12.80
July	12.99	13.10	12.85	12.93	12.85
Oct.	13.03	13.27	12.97	13.08	12.96
Dec.	13.12	13.35	13.05	13.11	13.02
Spots 13.31					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.90	14.97	14.80	14.97	15.00
June	15.05	15.14	14.97	15.14	14.83
December	15.30	15.30	15.18	15.29	15.17

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No 3	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.53
Wld Sep No 4	.91½	.93	.91	.92½	.92

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.76	10.86	10.70	10.84	10.73
Sept	10.67	10.80	10.65	10.77	10.64

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	24.50	24.50	24.25	24.30	24.55
September	23.92	23.99	23.75	23.99	23.97

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.65	7.66	7.53	7.66	7.70
Sept.	7.75	7.84	7.60	7.83	7.78

Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.47	7.47	7.22	7.40	7.47

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.88	11.88	11.85	11.85	11.80

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May*	23.85	24.00	23.80	24.00	23.75
June*	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.10
October†	25.80	25.75	25.40	25.65	25.20
		Butter			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November†	36.25	36.60	36.25	36.45

'A Peach From Michigan'

Wide World

Jean Muske

Daughter of a fruit grower from South Haven, Mich., who will rule over contestants from 18 other Michigan cities at the 19th annual Blossom Festival. High point of the festival will be a floral parade to be held May 10 in Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, in the heart of the Michigan fruit belt.

Mutual System Severs Link With Broadcasters' Group

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14 (AP)—The Mutual Broadcasting System, in disagreement with the two other major radio networks over the "Ascap" music war and the Government's anti-monopoly policy, yesterday broke off relations with the National Association of Broadcasters and three principal stockholders withdrew their membership.

They are the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. (WOR), Newark, N. J.; WGN, Inc., Chicago, and the Don Lee Broadcasting System of California.

A fourth station, WFBR, Baltimore, which is to become a Mutual member, Oct. 1, later announced it would follow suit.

A few minutes before the announcement of the split the National Association of Independent Network Affiliates — privately owned stations using network programs—had entered the fight against the Federal Communication's Commission's recent order cracking down on the networks.

Reasons for Mutual's action were given in a letter to Neville Miller, President of N. A. B., from Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of the Board of Mutual.

"It is now entirely clear that your Association is no longer representative of the entire industry," Mr. McCosker declared, "and that you are taking a position in various matters adverse to our interests and in favor of those of others."

Miller's Statement

Later, in a prepared statement, Mr. Miller said: "We naturally regret the withdrawal of any members from the N. A. B. However, we believe the issues subtly concealed in the monopoly report represent a direct challenge to the freedom of radio, and, if not opposed, would be the first of a series of events leading to the destruction of not only the freedom of radio but also the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.

"We would be derelict in our duty not only to our members but also to the public if we sat idly by merely to maintain our membership. We intend to protect the freedom of radio in opposing all attacks upon it, including those contained in the monopoly report. In so doing we believe that we represent the view of an overwhelming majority of our industry and of the public."

Mutual as a network is not a member of the N. A. B. But it also was announced the network had withdrawn the name of Fred Weber, Mutual General Manager, as its nominee for re-election as a representative on the Board of Directors of the Association. The announcement further stated Mutual "will not be represented on this Board in the future."

The three networks also split, 2 to 1, on the question of the FCC monopoly report which ordered drastic changes in the relationship between radio stations and networks. NBC and CBS disapproved it. Mutual praised it.

Report Condemned

The topic was debated at two sessions and the organizations of Independent Affiliates passed a resolution condemning it as a threat to free radiocasting.

"In the opinion of this organization comprised of independent stations affiliated with the networks," it read, "the FCC regulations in the present form, if carried out, would have the inevitable result of impairing the service radio has been rendering to the public."

The motion, presented by Harold Wheelahan, WSMB, New Orleans, was passed with only one dissenting vote. The session was attended by 500 representatives of individual operators.

This action followed a brief flareup on the floor of the convention between President Miller and Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC.

Mr. Fly asserted the Government had "no desire or plans" for taking over the Nation's radio industry and attributed rumors of such action to "men who, to divert attention from the fact of monopolistic control in their hands, conjure up insistently the bogey man of Government operation."

Mr. Miller immediately arose and charged the "bogey man of monopoly" had been raised to divert attention from a move toward Government ownership of radio."

The raddio music controversy was broadened today with an announcement by Broadcast Music, Inc., of 33⅓ per cent slash in fees in its battle for business with "ASCAP."

"Reductions of 33⅓ per cent," according to Sydney M. Kaye, Executive Vice-President of B. M. I., mean that our rates will commence from 1 per cent and range up to 1⅔ per cent of gross receipts, dependent upon station revenue.

"B. M. I. can do its full job for the coming year at approximately $1,400,000, a rebate to the broadcasting industry of approximately $600,000."

Ethridge to Resign

The Mutual Broadcasting System announced Sunday an agreement with "ASCAP" providing payment of 3 per cent of gross revenues for four years and 3½ per cent thereafter until Jan. 1, 1950.

B. M. I. was organized by N. A. B. a year ago last March as an alternative source of music supply in the event radiocasters were not able to come to terms with "ASCAP." Since Jan. 1 when expiration of contracts left the three networks and many independent stations without sanction to use "ASCAP" music, B. M. I. has expanded rapidly.

It now claims a tieup with 654 radio stations.

Mark Ethridge, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to make a study of the radio industry, said last night he will resign his post because of the Federal Communication Commission's recent anti-monopoly report.

Mr. Ethridge, who is General Manager of Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky., and a former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, discloses his intention to quit on the eve of his scheduled report to the N. A. B. convention.

Many N. A. B. leaders had looked forward hopefully to Mr. Ethridge's address feeling that he probably would have some solution to offer and perhaps some pertinant information on the Commission report. But Mr. Ethridge told interviewers he had "no miracles to offer."

He suggested three courses were open to the radiocasters: court action, seek relief from Congress or arouse public sentiment against the order.

Early Explains

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary, said yesterday that a letter from President Roosevelt to the Mutual Broadcasting System concerning a recent Communications Commission monopoly report "does not express any statement of policy, as some would have it believed."

The FCC, based on the monopoly report, issued an order under which the NBC would have to give up one of its networks. The MBS praised the order but NBC and CBS, larger radio chains than MBS, criticized it.

MBS officials at St. Louis said the President's letter expressed appreciation of their "conciliatory spirit."

New 'Religion' of Naziism Substitutes Germany for God

Continued from Page 1

be dangerous because one-sided to ignore the fact that he has become "Der Führer" to so many millions since he has paid lip service to their unexpressed ideals. A united Europe, the abolition of tariff barriers, the promise of a new social order founded upon equality for all, and particularly the removal of economic insecurity, i. e. unemployment and want are among them. The Nazis used the great dissatisfaction with the present political and socio-economic system felt by so many (not only in Germany) to establish a colossal war-making machine.

The democracies are today exerting all their efforts to overthrow that machine. The great and primary task is to secure victory which will enable them to lay down a peace in accordance with more humane standards. But that victory will be lasting only if the peace treaty and its execution are based upon the democratic principles for which Britain is fighting. The democracies must therefore offer their own "New Order," free from racial tyranny, political and economic hegemony, and containing the hopes of an ordered post-war Europe.

Such a task may prove even more difficult than the military victory. But it has to be faced and even though the horrors of war may temporarily blind people to anything but a one-sided vision of the world in general, especially of the enemy, the fact that real peace is impossible without later co-operation with Germany cannot be ignored. Otherwise, in a few years after the end of the present struggle, some future statesman may have to repeat Stresemann's remarkable prophecy of April, 1929: "Nothing remains now except brute force. The future is in the hands of the new generation. And the youth of Germany, which we might have won for peace and for the New Europe, we both have lost. That is my tragedy and your crime."

U. S. Defies Red Sea Threat

Continued from Page 1

mount importance to the British Near Eastern Command under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. The fact that the President revoked a former order placing the Red Sea within the area closed to American shipping in order that American ships might go there is seen as indicative of the importance with which Washington views the Eastern Mediterranean front.

It also will be remembered that the President, in answer to a question at a recent press conference, stated that it was the policy of this country to protect its merchant shipping wherever it might go. This has led to speculation as to whether the vessels bound for the Red Sea will be armed and whether they will be convoyed by naval craft.

The expectation that the Red Sea trade soon would be greatly expanded was strengthened by word that shippers engaged in coastwise trade had informed the Commission that they were prepared to turn over 20 ships within the next month and 20 by the middle of July for Transoceanic service. This would bring to nearly 70 the number of ships available for supplying the British in the Near East.

Apart from the aid rendered to Britain, the new trade route should be a particularly lucrative one since on the return voyages vessels will carry raw materials vitally needed in America's own national defense program.

These developments were partially offset, however, by Administration concern over the shipbuilding strike on the West Coast. It is pointed out that Britain's need for ships is perhaps greater than its need for any other American product and that defense contracts totaling more than $500,000,000 are being held up because of the walkout of some 1,700 machinists belonging to Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor unions.

The demand is growing that the Government step in and effect a settlement in the shortest possible time if this country and Britain are not to be further jeopardized.

FCC Rules Probe Asked in Senate

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A sweeping Congressional investigation of broadcasting rules and regulations laid down May 2 by the Federal Communications Commission was proposed in the Senate yesterday by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine in a resolution asking that the Commission's order be held in abeyance until 60 days after an inquiry report had been filed.

The Commission's rules, among other things, would make it necessary for the National Broadcasting Company to dispose of one of its new networks; would sharply regulate the affiliation contracts between networks and stations, and would prohibit the licensing of two stations in the same area to one network, unless it can be shown that the public interest requires otherwise.

Senator White asked an investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. His resolution declared that the rules and regulations were "alleged to constitute an attempt upon the part of the Commission to exercise a supervisory control of the programs, of the business management, and of the policy to be employed by radio broadcast stations."

It cited a Supreme Court opinion of March 25, 1940, to the effect that the Communications Act gave the Commission no supervisory control of programs, business management, or policy.

Gifts for Planes

LONDON, May 13 (CP)—Subscriptions to the aircraft fund amount to almost £13,000,000 the British Broadcasting Corporation disclosed May 10.

The BBC said 40 per cent of the money was given by the Dominions and Colonies, 35 by the people of Great Britain, 15 by India, and 10 by the Netherlands.

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Residents of the Netherlands East Indies observe an anniversary May 10 by donating a day's pay to a fund in aid of the Allied war effort, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported May 8.

The anniversary is that of the German invasion of Holland May 10, 1940.

China Week May 18 to 25 Proclaimed in 14 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Governors of 14 States have issued proclamations designating May 18 to 25 as China Week in aid of Chinese relief agencies, James G. Blaine, National Chairman of the United China Relief, announced today.

Government Plans Loans to Workers Studying Trades in Aircraft Industry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Government plans to buttress the work of the aviation industry, states, and municipalities in training aircraft workers by making loans to young men for technical training.

One of the potential brakes on the production of the massive fleet of airplanes which President Roosevelt has called for is the skilled and semiskilled labor supply—welders, riggers, riveters, electricians, mechanics, and plumbers.

With the demand for workmen multiplied many times by the accelerated program, and with a backlog of $4,000,000,000 in Government orders, factories are intensifying their search for men.

Some manufacturers and operators of technical aviation schools urged that the Government spend part of the defense appropriations in a revolving fund for loans to students at low interest rates to enable them to finish intensive courses in from a few months to a year.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority is setting up such an organization in co-operation with the Federal Security Administration.

Maj. C. C. Moseley, President of the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute at Glendale, Calif., has been one of the principal supporters for such a program. What Major Moseley calls the "industrial cramp" in airplane production is not due to a lack of men eager to learn in the drafting rooms and shops.

"There are hundreds of young men jamming the sidewalks around employment offices of every aircraft company and they are only a fraction of the men available for training," he said, but in many cases they cannot be employed because of lack of special skills.

The real problem in the supply of trained personnel is financial, Major Moseley wrote Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, adding the Government should provide at least as much, if not more money for the training of technicians as it is spending for the training of civilian pilots. He pointed out that 10 men are required on the ground to build and maintain an airplane, for every man in the air.

Swiss Papers Banned

BERN, Switzerland, May 14 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency said today that the Vichy Government had banned Swiss newspapers from Unoccupied France, effective Friday. Since the French collapse the neutral Swiss newspapers had a large circulation in that zone.

Reeder Is Victorious In Miami Run-Off Vote

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A former Mayor, C. H. Reeder, led a six-man field in the run-off election for the Miami City Commission in which Mayor Alexander Orr., Jr., was swept out of office.

Only R. C. Gardner, who won a four-year term, was returned to the City Commission. I. D. MacVicar was elected to the third post for a two-year term. The new Commission meets May 15, and probably will name one of its members Mayor at that time.

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24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

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Croquignole Permanent Wave
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Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
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EST. 1914
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Agents for Dobbs Hats
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TEL. HOBOKEN 3-2020—2021

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SERVICE
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Free Delivery

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
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NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

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Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

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FUEL Yard and Office LEHIGH COMPANY SERVICE
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Phone Westfield 2-2102

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Esso SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

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For Men Women Children

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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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FRESH VEGETABLES
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Phone 6-1041

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Two Stations
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PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

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Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
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CAKES
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COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

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6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
Kickernick Lingerie, as seen in THE MONITOR, exclusively in Harrisburg
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—Third Floor—

Harolds VALESTRA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
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MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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Delicious home-cooked flavor

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THE GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

PARKDALE MARKET
GLENSIDE

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HATS
Flo-Jean

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JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

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Complete Garden Supplies
FERTILIZERS
SEEDS—GARDEN TOOLS
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PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

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Shoes for Children
REYNOLDS
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109 South 13th Street

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Milk from Montgomery County Farms

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Machineless Waves
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Prompt Delivery Service

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Estimates Furnished
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

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GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

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A month of dominant
VALUE-GIVING
For your Spring and Summer Luncheons and Salads, we suggest Saylor's new Salad Dressing.
19c A PINT 29c A QUART
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Don't Forget Father's Day
SUNDAY, JUNE 15
Give Dad a CROLL & KECK GIFT

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	E	X	A	S		M	O	O	R	E
O	D	I	N		L	O	B			P
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D	Y	E		A	S	H		T	A	U
O		C	O	L	T		H	A	N	S
	B	A	L	L		B	E	N	D	
F	U	N	D		H	A	R	Z		B
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T	R	O	U	T		V	E	S	T	A

PENNSYLVANIA

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Woodlawn Homogenized Milk It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Something New!
Bali Nylon Brassieres
Hosiery—Housecoats—Handbags
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
RAE WATKINS
430 SPRUCE STREET

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Needs for the GARDEN
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It Happens at its Hardware"
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THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

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Old Dutch Cleanser
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 310 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY

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VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
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"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

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YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

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Boulevard 443
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UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill
MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500

Try Our Candy

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

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JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
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WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed
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FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
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"Where Fashions Dwell"
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"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abhor (Lev. 26:11)—*Ab-hor'* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *o* as in orb).

Means about the same as "detest"; from Latin *abhorrere*, "to shrink from," "to be averse to." "Abhor," a favorite Authorized word, translates a number of Hebrew verbs in which inhere such significations as "to reject" and "to loathe."

Error—*Er'-er* (first *e* short as in end, second obscured as in maker). Webster's plainly advises an obscured sound for the *o* and something quite removed from a real *o*. The same holds for "creator." To pronounce the final syllables of these words in English the way they commonly go when they appear in Latin quotations, with a long, or near-long, sound of *o*, is obviously regarded by the authorities as uncalled for and inappropriate.

Haply (Acts 17:27) — *Hap'-li* (both vowels short).

A qualifying adverb about equal to "by chance." In the passage in Acts it represents a Greek expression which puts on a clause a shade of inquiry and uncertainty, with sometimes a hint of good outcome. The *hap* of "haply," identical with the stem found in "happen," traces back to a Scandinavian origin. An American Translation possibly loses as much as it gains by modernizing "haply" to "perhaps."

Ptolemy; Ptolemaic — *Tol'-e-mi* (*o* and *i* short, *e* quick-long as in debate); *tol'-e-ma'-ik* (*o* and *i* short, *e* quick-long, *a* long).

Ptolemy, the mathematician, geographer, and astronomer, flourished along with other scholars in Alexandria, Egypt, in the middle of the second century of the Christian Era. His astronomical theories served argument and discussion more or less conveniently while they lasted. He and his period have to be kept distinct from Egyptian kings named Ptolemy and their reigns of earlier date.

Rebuked (Luke 4:35, 39) — *Re-bukt'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *u* long as in cube).

"Rebuke" is explained as coming into English by way of French, from nobody assuredly knows what source further back. It means, broadly, "to chide"; but whatever force it can be shown to have outside of Scriptural connections, there can be little doubt that the Authorized translators borrow a connotation for it from the Greek word which they make it represent. Accordingly, in the passages in Luke it would convey the idea of "to call to task," "to hold to account." The word differs from "reprove," which would imply an appeal to conscience. Torrey, in "The Four Gospels," stays with Authorized and uses "rebuked." An American Translation shifts to "reproved."

Sentient — *Sen'-shent* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent); by Webster's second choice, it may be pronounced with three syllables, *sen'-shi-ent* (*e*'s as above, *i* clipped-short as in charity).

Means "capable of sensation." The word is formed from the present participle of the Latin *sentire*, "to feel," "to discern." A word carrying a number of connotations from ancient times; to name a couple—"being aware," "observing."

Staves (Matt. 26:47) — *Stavz* (*a* long).

Anglo-Saxon "staff" has a plural, which in a certain view is no doubt archaic, "staves." Perhaps, though, the word itself, both singular and plural, belongs more to long ago than today, especially as used in Matthew. The Greek simply means "pieces of wood." Torrey translates, "cudgels." An American Translation calls them "clubs."

Supernal — *Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* quick-long as in *u*nite, second as in *u*rn, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Means, in general, "belonging to the sky"; as if from a Latin word, *supernalis*. Classic Latin development goes only so far as the adjective *supernus*, "on high," "celestial," built on the preposition *super*, "above." An instance of English pushing Latin out to new bounds.

Threshing (Lev. 26:5)—*Thresh'-ing* (*e* short as in end, *i* short).

Anglo-Saxon hands down "thresh," which has no nearer synonym than the technical one of "separate," and which calls to be defined by a phrase, "to beat out the grain." The idea may equivalently be expressed by "thrash," though this is regarded as an independent word rather than another spelling of "thresh." The Hebrew word of Leviticus which the translators seek English for seems literally to mean "treading down," and it presents, therefore, a somewhat different picture from "threshing."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

SEAHORSE

The SEAHORSE got its technical name, "hippocampus," from the Greek words "hippos," meaning "horse," and "campus," meaning "worms." Actually, however, it's a species of small fish found in the coastal waters of temperate and tropical climes. American species range from Cape Cod to the Mexican Gulf, occasionally get as far north as Nova Scotia. The largest (12 inches) live in the Pacific. Average length is about 4 inches. Seahorses have no teeth. They spend the greatest part of their lives in shoal waters swinging by their tails on submarine stems.

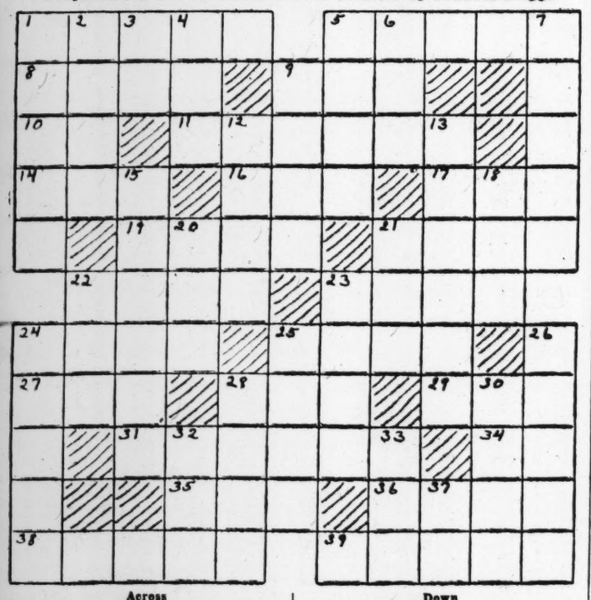
Brevities

Detroit News: The robin having sung the same song for over 56 years, it is out of the domain of ASCAP.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The modern girl is a queer combination. She will not wear a stocking with a hole in it or a pair of shoes unless there's a hole in the toe.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The bluebonnet is State flower of what State?
5—Who wrote "Lalla Rookh"?
8—What mythical character gave one eye to drink of fountain of wisdom?
9—To toss slowly.
10—What is the Sioux State (abbr.)?
11—Who was bride at wedding when golden apple was thrown?
14—To color.
16—Wood of what tree is used in manufacture of oars?
17—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
18—In Scripture, young of the camel is called what?
21—What was first name of Sachs, German cobbler and poet?
22—What is used in game of squash?
23—To incline or lean.
24—What is a more or less permanent stock or supply?
25—What mountain range figures prominently in German legend and literature?
27—Compute.
28—Scenes of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" are laid in what country (abbr.)?
29—A monkey is what?
31—What is Virgil's great national epic?
34—What is half an em?
35—Chart.
36—Toward the mouth.
38—The steelhead is what fish?
39—Who was Roman goddess of the hearth?

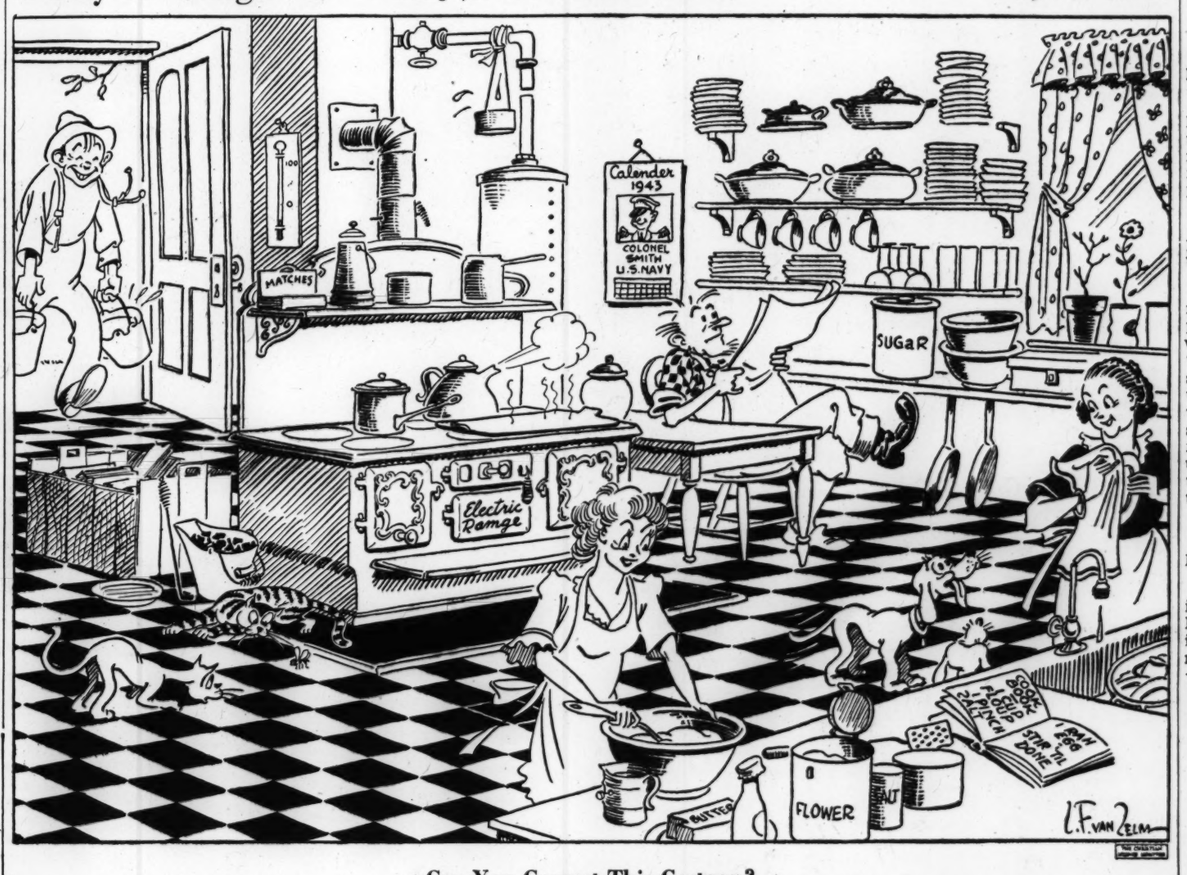
Down

1—What is a circular painting or sculptured medallion?
2—A whirlpool.
3—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "x"?
4—What insect is mentioned in Book of Proverbs?
5—An insect.
6—What is a Japanese sash?
7—Who constructed wooden horse used in siege of Troy?
9—For fear that.
12—What is any large room for assembly?
13—What is a strophe?
15—What is a tropical African vine yielding rubber?
18—Conjunction.
20—What is an antonym of "fresh"?
21—Pronoun.
22—What is a flower or leaf not yet fully opened?
23—What is a seaport of Italy?
24—Marguerite is heroine of what opera?
25—Who is a clerk in "David Copperfield"?
26—What painter and illustrator designs masks often used on stage?
28—What is a small fly?
30—What is a piece of turf cut for use as fuel?
32—What is a large Australian bird?
33—Female of an antelope is what?
37—Rupees (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Day in Bungleville—*Waiting for the Buckwheat Cakes*

By van Zelm



Can You Correct This Cartoon?

This farm kitchen, although quaint, is far from efficient. In fact the hired girl wouldn't remain one minute if she had to use a bottomless skillet or defy gravity by placing dishes on an imaginary shelf. Can you find the 29 mistakes that have been made in this drawing?

Daily Quotation

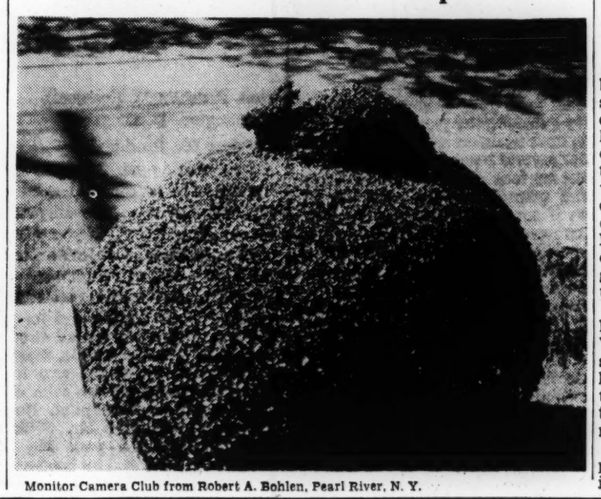
TODAY'S greatest danger lies not in our hardships but our luxury.—ROY L. SMITH.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. The Mississippi.
2. The former seat of government and later of justice in New Orleans, La. In it repose archives and historical treasures of the State.
3. The Caspian Sea in Russia: 86 feet below sea level.
4. It is on Washington Square, New York; the source of Fifth Avenue.
5. Warsaw, Poland.
6. The American red squirrel.
7. Japan and Russia, on April 13, 1941: the pact is valid for five years.
8. It is on the southwestern slope of Mount Rainier in Washington; 14,150 feet.
9. The large square in the heart of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
10. The strait between Cuba and Haiti.

Idea for the Amateur Topiarist



Monitor Camera Club from Robert A. Bohlen, Pearl River, N. Y.

Daily Anecdote

A Proper Charge

When Boston was Fanny Kemble's home and her summers were spent in rural Massachusetts, she engaged a worthy neighbor to be her coachman during the season of one of her sojournings in the country. With kind-hearted loquacity he was beginning to expatiate on the country, the crops, and the history of the people round about, when Fanny remarked, in her imperious dogmatic fashion, "Sir, I have engaged you to drive for me, not to talk to me."

The farmer ceased, pursed his lips and ever after kept his peace. When her vacation was over, she sent for the farmer and asked for her bill. Running her eyes down the columns, she paused. "What is this item, sir?" she asked. "I cannot understand it."

And with equal gravity, he replied: "SASS, $5. I don't often take it, but when I do, I charge."

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Blank Verse and Free Verse?

In English poetry, blank verse has rhythm, usually iambic pentameter, but the lines do not rhyme. Free verse neither rhymes nor does it conform to regular poetic rhythms.

How Letters Were Marked for Mailing Before Postage Stamps Were Invented?

Previous to the middle of the nineteenth century, when the first postage stamps were issued, letters were marked with what were called "provisional stamps." These were a sort of rubber stamp with which the fact that the postage was paid was imprinted on the envelope, something like our modern postmark. The provisional stamp usually included the word "paid," the name of the post office, and the amount of the postage.

Why a Gallon of Vinegar Weighs More in Winter Than in Summer?

The clue to this curious fact lies in the point that (like other liquids) vinegar expands with an increase in temperature. It takes more vinegar to fill a gallon container in frigid weather than in hot weather, so a winter gallon weighs about an ounce more than a summer gallon.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The river on which Memphis is located?
2. The Cabildo?
3. The lowest point in Europe?
4. Washington Arch?
5. The capital which surrendered to the German forces on September 27, 1939?
6. A chickaree?
7. The two nations that signed an important neutrality pact recently?
8. Point Success?
9. The Belgrade Terazia?
10. Windward Passage?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

I will stand upon my watch, and set me upon the tower, and will watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall answer when I am reproved.—HAB. 2:1.

"1941 Movie Mother"

Los Angeles

A busy little mother of seven children has spent nearly every day of the last 18 years at a motion picture studio with a basket of mending or sewing to occupy her time, while one or more of her brood appeared before the camera as an extra. At times, all seven of them have been used in the same film.

The money earned was spent on music lessons, travel and education. The children, when not on the lot, learned to do things for themselves and to help with the housework.

Other children on location felt the love and understanding of this mother's friendship so much that movie mothers in the colony recently, by secret ballot, voted her the "1941 Movie Mother."

In Lighter Vein

Concentrated

She: "But, dear, I thought you told me that spending money is one way to end unemployment."

He: "Yes, but dressmakers are not the only ones out of work."

Obeying Instructions

A visitor was entering a museum when he was stopped by the new doorkeeper.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "but you must leave your umbrella here."

"But I have no umbrella," replied the man in surprise.

"Then I'm afraid you must go and get one," said the doorkeeper firmly. "That notice says that all umbrellas must be left at the door."—Children's Newspaper.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Longshoremen*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S HAVE A RACE WITH OUR BOATS
CERTAINLY! ANY TIME MY BOAT COULDN'T BEAT YOURS I WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT
MINE'S AHEAD
YOU JUST WAIT....
LOOK! NOW MINE'S AHEAD
THEY'RE GETTING AWFULLY FAR AWAY.....
WHO EVER HEARD OF SAILORS WALKING 5 MILES BACK HOME
WONDER WHO'S BOAT WAS AHEAD AFTER THEY WENT OUT OF SIGHT
LE PELLEY

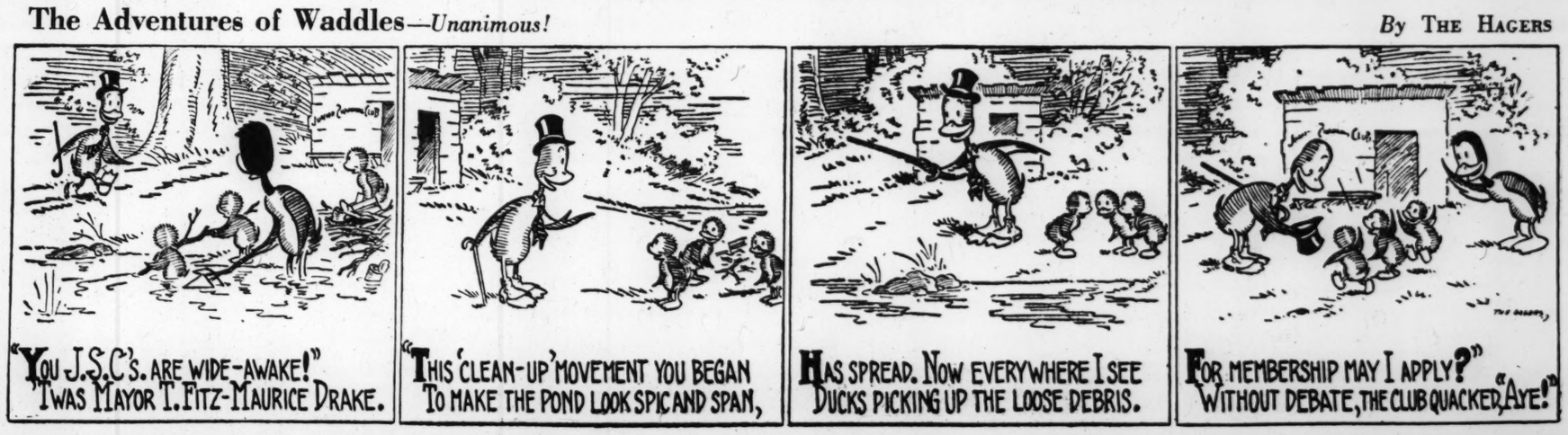
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Idea ? ? ?*

By RODGERS

CIRCUS
The Boss and Jimmy spent a lot of time studying a circus poster today and for a minute I thought they were planning to go to the show—
Then I heard the Boss say, "I don't see why we couldn't put on a pretty good circus ourselves!"
"After all, we have a dozen dogs - several cats - a pony - a goat and maybe we could even borrow Nick and the grind organ!"
Oh boy! Is that a grand idea!
Or is it?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unanimous!*

By THE HAGERS


"YOU J.S.C.'S. ARE WIDE-AWAKE!" 'TWAS MAYOR T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
"THIS 'CLEAN-UP' MOVEMENT YOU BEGAN TO MAKE THE POND LOOK SPIC AND SPAN,
HAS SPREAD. NOW EVERYWHERE I SEE DUCKS PICKING UP THE LOOSE DEBRIS.
FOR MEMBERSHIP MAY I APPLY?" WITHOUT DEBATE, THE CLUB QUACKED, "AYE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Warning

Britain is jubilant over the Hess flight. America is vastly excited by it. For one it comes as a bit of encouragement in a dark time. For the other it provides a titillating guessing game in place of hard thinking about an inescapable decision on national policy. To both peoples the Number 3 Nazi has brought a welcome relief. Both may be dangerously diverted from more imperative business.

The British are entitled to make the most of an episode which can be read as signalling division or discouragement at the core of the Nazi hierarchy. No one who understands the mental nature of the present world struggle will discount the mental strains or the possibilities of confusion and dismay working upon the forces of evil. Any student of the Bible will recall many cases where those who relied on their understanding of divine power and their own right purpose were saved, when the Assyrians fled from their own fears or the Egyptians fought "every one against his brother." Yet there has been little evidence of a break-up in the Axis.

Nor should the present aspect of the war lead any peoples who have not thoroughly proved that they can protect themselves with the weapons which "are not carnal" to neglect their armed defense. Indeed, there is more than a possibility that Herr Hess was impelled to his flight by knowledge of a Hitler-Stalin tie-up which would present to free countries the most serious threat they have yet faced. If he really said on his landing in Scotland, "I have come to save humanity," it might be because he knew the world was menaced by an active and thoroughgoing Nazi-Communist combination.

Diplomatic news certainly holds some hints of a gigantic new scheme. Dispatches from Turkey disclose a very uneasy situation there. Russia's recognition of the pro-German regime in Iraq is not reassuring. Intimations that Herr Ribbentrop will journey to Moscow fit into the picture. But most of all such a deal is indicated in the increasing evidence that the Germans are convinced America is going to help Britain decisively. Nazi spokesmen are already talking about the United States as an enemy.

The German people might view a more active American position as definite indication that they could not win and they might turn from the Hitler regime. But such a development would not come before the Nazis had tried by every possible means to bring in Russia and Turkey as a counterbalance. And judgment based on any visible elements would warn Britain and America to a redoubling of their resistance rather than any apathetic or wishful easing up at this critical time.

Saving Oregon's Forests

The American State which produces the greatest amount of lumber is the first State to have a law that compels the operators to leave sufficient seed trees to reforest cut-over areas. Oregon cuts about 4,500,000,000 board feet of lumber each year; it is shipped to all parts of the United States.

The Oregon Legislature passed the Forest Conservation Act in April. Section 3 reads:

> Any person, firm or corporation cutting live timber for commercial use from lands within the State shall, in order to effectuate the policies of this act, leave reserve trees of commercial species deemed adequate under normal conditions to maintain continuous forest growth and/or provide satisfactory restocking to insure forest growth.

It is especially heartening, indicating a growing consciousness of conservation values, that this forest reseeding law was proposed by the Oregon lumbermen and loggers, who worked in co-operation with representatives of the ranching and farming interests of the State.

Fundamentally, far-sighted, conscientious lumber operators wanted to do something about the matter of restocking the immense cut over lands that resulted each year from the State's four billion and a half board feet cut. The lumbermen have had the support and practical encouragement of Gov. Charles A. Sprague who has long been interested in conservation problems.

Forestry experts are already pointing to the Oregon legislation as a model for all States. Experts estimate that at least 55,000,000 acres of marginal and sub-marginal farm lands could well go back to forests. State reseeding laws may well be a major step toward wise conservation of this important resource.

Battle of Opinion

Negative

"Personally, I believe it will be a tragedy to the world—a tragedy even to Germany—if the British Empire collapses. But I must tell you frankly that I believe this war was lost by England and France even before it was declared, and that it is not within our power in America today to win the war for England, even though we throw the entire resources of our Nation into the conflict."

Affirmative

"The English people must be looked upon as the most valuable ally in the world as long as its leaders and the spirit of its masses permit us to expect that brutality and toughness which is determined to fight out, by all means, to the victorious end a struggle once started, without considering time and sacrifices, in which case the actual military armament need not be in proportion to that of other States."

SPEAKERS

For the negative: Colonel Lindbergh, at Chicago.

For the affirmative: Reichsführer Hitler, in "Mein Kampf."

Negro Workers in Defense

How much in earnest are Americans about their avowals of belief in freedom of opportunity? While they criticize authoritarian nations for inculcating a doctrine of subject races, how far are they prepared to go in removing racial discriminations in employment in a democracy?

Officials in Washington, according to reports, are becoming acutely conscious of the existence of barriers against the full use of talents and energies of the American Negro in defense industries. The subject is brought into the open in a statement issued last week by sixty citizens of North and South appealing for greater justice to the aspiring Negro worker.

There is no doubt that widespread preferences exist in favor of white labor over Negro applicants of equal or greater ability. The committee asserts that "some corporations have shown themselves unwilling to employ skilled Negro workers" or have taken on very few, and that "leading industrial plants in different parts of the country do not approve the training of Negroes in defense classes." Opportunities for training are restricted while at the same time employment is being limited to menial labor because of alleged lack of training.

The effect of such a situation must be to cause many Negroes to ask what reason they as individuals have to support democracy against its enemies—though it seems agreed that the situation is better than it was a few years ago.

It is natural, and in some measure fitting, that protests against unfair discrimination in hiring policies should be directed primarily to employers. But it is only fair and factual to recognize that in many instances the hiring policy is based on racial exclusion rules by skilled craft workers' unions or on race prejudice among unskilled, unorganized workers in their competition for jobs, and on a desire of companies to keep peace in their plants. An official of the New York State Employment Service believes the responsibility about equally divided between employers and unions.

Problems having so many facets and dealing with human emotions do not lend themselves readily to arbitrary attempts at solution. Changes in custom and prejudice come more by adjustment in practice than by assertion of dogma. The proof that "God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men" calls for open-mindedness and resiliency on one side and for tact and self-control on the other. A clear test of the quality of democracy in the United States will be its ability to use more fully the resource which exists in the services of an important minority race.

Song in the Garden

The tree in the garden remembers
the summer bird and the nest hidden
high under the green leaves near to
the blue sky. Now spring is here, and
the thin new leaves gently stir. For the
bird, too, has come again, and in the
morning hour his song is heard, a song
for the opening flower, a song for the
yellow bee, a song for the lifted bough
of the listening tree.

In parliamentary lobbies, there were suggestions that Hess might be persuaded to broadcast to Germany and the German-occupied countries.—AP news item.

Ah, Lord Hess-Hess?

Our Readers Say—

"Why Worry?" Ask Isolationists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for the many common sense, true to fact, articles that have been written by Mr. Joseph Harsch and others. And your many editorials, especially the three which appeared recently under the title, "Americans, Wake Up!" forcefully present our rather unfavorable position, in this world of increasing confusion.

In spite of all the information appearing in the press and magazines there are today an astonishing number of people that appear to be completely mesmerized by the isolationist and Nazi doctrines. They want to believe that Americans are safe and secure; that the Atlantic Ocean is a sure defense; that the Nazis have no designs on us; and anyone that assures them that such is the case is a "good American"—Lindbergh for example. Anyone, no matter how responsible or able, who tells them, backed by incontrovertible facts, we are in danger simply irritates them. They are quite willing to wait until the Nazis land on Staten Island, "but they won't because they can't cross the Atlantic, so why worry?"

Here are some samples of mental processes that we have to listen to: "I have no use for Roosevelt. He could not get us out of the depression. Now he is trying to get us into a war. We don't want war. The Nazis are not going to bother us. It's just a shame that he wants to see our boys killed."

Or, "The English never paid their war debts; they started this war; it's not our war. What do we care what they do in Europe? The English always try to get someone to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Let them do it themselves this time."

Or, "The Nazis are not so bad as people make out. Look what they have done for the working man in Germany. After all, they just want a little elbow room; it's none of our business, they are not bothering us."

It's the easy way to think it is "none of our business," and "they won't bother us, we are too far away."

So I say, more and more effort is needed to counteract the isolationists and the Nazis in America—and why should not the latter be sent home?

N. S. DICKINSON

Newark, N. J.

"—When There Is No Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your leader: "— When There is No Peace," your paper being, I am glad to say, once again on sale in South-East Europe after several pauses in delivery.

I was one of tens of thousands of other Britons who pointed out the certainty of future wars if such terms as those imposed at Versailles were not altered. Lloyd George, Sir Arnold Wilson and Lord Noel-Buxton are only three of the well-known men who afterwards adopted a similar attitude.

Peace without the bitterness of defeat for any country might be a fair and lasting peace. Peace based on the hatred which disgusted the American people in 1919 only bears within itself the seeds of future wars. Instead of discussing the lack of probability of the belligerents' accepting a peace proposal, it would be a greater service to the world to make the proposal.

BERTRAM DE COLONNA

Budapest, Hungary

Negotiated Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the results of the Munich "Peace" Pact in mind, it seems strange for Colonel Lindbergh to speak of a "negotiated" peace now . . . or at any time with the Nazis still in power. Any peace made with Hitlerism would not be . . . could not be a "negotiated" peace, but unconditional surrender. So to speak of a "negotiated" peace isn't fooling anybody, except sincere, but timid Americans who are still able to convince themselves that there is such a thing as isolation!

JULIA PRIMOFF

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Halfway Measures?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who oppose aid to Britain in the form of convoy, or in whatever form is necessary, do not understand how serious it will be if the Nazis are not blocked on the Atlantic. The goods we have promised to the British must be delivered in time to make it possible for the British to meet the full striking power of Germany in the near future. If we cannot get the goods to Britain without the active use of the American Navy, and it now seems likely that we cannot, then every effort should be made to introduce the necessary co-operation into the plan, come what may. Halfway measures under today's circumstances are worse than none at all.

JOHN SAVIN HOFFECKER, JR.

Cambridge, Mass.

"In Time of Need"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would be so glad, if through your paper, I may have the privilege of expressing my gratitude to the American people, for the kindness and generosity they are showing to the English who are in Occupied France.

My sister has been there since war broke out and I understand has been provided with money and cared for as far as possible by them.

I called at the Foreign Office here in London to say we will repay the money as soon as we are able and was told I need not worry, that it could be paid at our leisure.

I was touched at such brotherly love and consideration and know that God's blessing will come to those who have so unselfishly helped their brother man in time of need.

London — AN ENGLISH WOMAN

"One of the Most Reliable"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a regular reader of all the major newspapers and magazines in the country, and since the outbreak of hostilities abroad, I have found The Christian Science Monitor one of the most reliable and interesting of them all, in its reports of the happenings.

Nashville, Tenn. — LAWRENCE BURNETTE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Calling the White House

A Letter to the President

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this open letter because, like thousands of other Americans, I find myself in a dilemma. The dilemma is that we do not know what it is you want us to do.

The people of the United States paid you the most singular compliment ever paid to a Chief Executive. You received a third term at their hands. They voted for you because, although many of them admired your opponent, Mr. Wendell Willkie, they felt that the condition of the world was too serious to permit turning over the helm of the ship of state to an amateur pilot. Now they find they can understand Mr. Willkie, and they cannot understand you. Mr. Willkie has been to England and he has told us we must get supplies over there at any cost. That is clear and specific. The plain people of the United States are still waiting for you to be equally clear and specific.

When I say the plain people of the United States I mean just that. I mean the man at the filling station and behind the plow, the man at work with the machine tools, the small businessman, the high school teacher, the corner groceryman, and the man in the cab of the limited train.

There is in this country a noisy and vociferous minority, whose importance we think you incline to exaggerate. This minority is composed in part of innocent and simple people who sincerely want to put "America first" and who believe the war against Great Britain is "just another European war." Another part of that minority is composed of rather sinister elements—the Bund, the Ku Klux Klan, the subscribers to Father Coughlin's "Social Justice," the various incipient fascist groups, the people who think Mr. Lindbergh is a great mind because he flew across the Atlantic and the people who regard Senator Wheeler as a great statesman because he was an excellent prosecutor.

* * *

We think you are unwittingly playing into their hands, because, the more we delay making up our minds about what we truly intend to do for Great Britain, the greater opportunity these persons have to spread their doctrines. They are definite. You are not. You take refuge behind words. Perhaps this verbal fencing is forced upon you by the neutrality law. If that law stands in the way of saving the republic, tell us so and we will muster up the votes to change the law.

The charge is made by these people that you promised to keep this nation out of war and that you are daily leading this nation nearer to war. On the other hand, some of your support comes from persons who hate fascism but who feel that you will somehow manage to defeat the dictatorships and yet keep this nation out of war. It is time to consider the nature of this so-called promise of yours, as well as the nature of war as it is waged today.

When a promise is made between two individuals, one of these individuals has the right to hold the other to his promise or to release him from that promise. But in the case of a man who makes a pledge to a whole nation, how is he to be released from that pledge if and when events make the keeping of his promise impossible? We cannot hold another election. We cannot by special plebiscite vote that you shall be held free of a campaign pledge. There comes a time in the life of any statesman worth his salt when he must consider whether events have not so changed the original conditions of a political pledge as to render that pledge useless or harmful.

The sort of thing I hear in the garage or the filling station is not any charge that you have broken your word; the sort of thing I hear is an expression of bewilderment. Why do you paralyze our will to resist by taking refuge in phrases?

The isolationists declare that you have no right to declare war—that being the right of Congress. They are correct. But if war exists only when it is declared, there is almost no war on the habitable globe. Nazi Germany never declared war on Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria or Greece. The modern technique of war is not to declare it but to wage it. Nazi Germany will not wait for a formal declaration of war. When the time comes it will simply do as it likes.

* * *

Can we be said to be at peace when you have called upon us to be the arsenal of the democracies, when you have asked us to pay a tax bill of seven billions, and when you have told Great Britain to help herself to the war stuff we are turning out? Do you suppose anybody in Berlin thinks we are a friendly power?

We know we are at war whether Congress formally says so or not. But the war is, we are told, not a "shooting war," and we must do all we can to avoid hurting anybody. Well, we do not want a shooting war if we can avoid it. We do not want to kill our sons any more than did the Greeks or the Dutch or the English. But we have been put into this dilemma; we are giving just enough aid to Great Britain to alienate Hitler, and that aid is not reaching Great Britain in sufficient quantities to turn the tide of battle. Or is it? We think we have a right to know. How much of it is going to the bottom of the ocean? Why should we tax ourselves for the benefit of the Atlantic Ocean?

We think it is up to you, Mr. President, to tell us what we ought to do in order to get this material into the hands of our friends, and we do not want to be put off with words. If this requires shooting, it is just too bad, but we will shoot. We think we are likely to sacrifice fewer lives and far less treasure by being effective now than we will have to sacrifice if we listen to a noisy minority and postpone action in the name of "neutrality." Mr. President, we are not afraid of the English language.

But we want to know the truth. We can take it.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES

Professor of English, Harvard University

(Since this letter was written the White House has announced a fireside chat for May 27, at which the President is expected to make an important statement on national policy.)

The Wide Horizon

"Big Chief" and the Draft

By Ta-De-Win

"Big Chief" sat in a comfortable, home-built armchair in what he pleased to term his office, where there was but little furniture to clutter up his thoughts. He was studying a letter from Washington in which he was asked his opinion as to whether Indians who knew no English and had not adopted the customs of the whites should be segregated in this peacetime draft.

"Big Chief," whose prototype is found on most any Indian reservation, links the old Indian with the modern one, with his calm outlook on important matters and his sympathetic kindliness towards the impetuous young Indians. And on the rare occasions when he expresses his decided ideas on a subject, he is listened to attentively. So now it was up to him to find a correct answer to this momentous question.

In the first World War there had been no problem of a separate unit for Indians, as the majority of his people had not been citizens, and the very many who joined up were volunteers; whose bravery under fire, whose alertness and scouting prowess brought about the enactment of that bill in 1924 which granted full citizenship to all Indians in the United States, but which also brought them under this peacetime draft.

* * *

Here "Big Chief" let his thoughts stray to the time when he had enlisted, for he had served "over there" in 1918. Although today he preferred to wear his hair in two braids, then he had as up-to-date a hair style as any white lad in his division. And he recalled with pride several incidents in which Indians had been very helpful in emergencies.

There was that harassed Colonel, exasperated because somewhere along the wire between headquarters and the front line, "Fritz" was listening in and deciphering the most complicated codes. Puzzled as to what he could do, that Colonel chanced to hear Big Chief and a cousin talking Indian, and at once hit upon the brilliant scheme of stationing him, "Big Chief," at one end of the wire, that cousin at the other, and back and forth went messages and commands in Indian. It had worked, too, and Big Chief wondered if those Germans ever did unravel that "Indian code."

Then that other time, when an officer wanted to know the number of the enemy down a-ways across stream, and an Indian had plunged into the river, swam under water, and with the Red Man's ancient art of camouflage had so disguised himself with the slime and mud of the river bed, that when he came to the surface he went undetected and brought back very valuable information.

* * *

"Big Chief" forced his thoughts back to the present. Of course, his sometimes too smart nephew had advised him to let Indians take their place along with the whites, and take their military discipline at the same time. That it would be good for them. "Big Chief" was proud to think this same nephew had enlisted right away instead of waiting to be called. But "Big Chief" did not agree with this zealous young relative. He didn't think it would be good for the morale of white units to cast untutored full bloods among them; Indians who would have to have orders translated to them and then would not understand them. He could appreciate why those in authority and friends of the Indians were trying to find some way out.

"Big Chief" had taken many a long walk during the past week, so as to think more clearly in the open, for next week he would have to have some answer ready. Just how to reconcile Indians and Americans! He didn't want it to seem that Indians stood aloof from any national movement. Yet he felt, as a onetime soldier, that military efficiency could best be served if some of the very isolated Indian groups could be drilled in a special corps, where their racial and tribal peculiarities might be sympathetically considered.

"Big Chief's" eyes sparkled. Why that was it! Have Indian interpreters and an understanding Lieutenant instruct these primitive Indians until they knew what it was all about; knew the importance of orders given and realize that they were preparing to defend the democracy of their Indian villages, and that both Indians and whites were as one in preserving the independence of America! Then when superficial barriers were broken down by the intensive instruction in these Indian units, these primitive Indians would be glad to line up with the whites. There, now, he had his answer ready!

Satisfied, "Big Chief" folded the letter, put it in his pocket, got up from his chair and started for a long walk. He felt assured his brethren would acquit themselves well, if ever confronted with the task of defending America. They had done it before!

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